PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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In the WORLD. Milk

No. 53,891.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
6th Sept.	PENINSULAR....	5294	VICTORIA ...	6522
22nd "	ORIENTAL	5294	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th "	ARCADIA	9803	.....	.....
4th Oct.	PENINSULLAR..	5294	CHINA.....	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR ..	5294	MONGOLIA..	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA.	6335
24th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1st Decr.	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MOOLTAN...	10009621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA..	6996
22nd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
29th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MOLDAVIA.	10009500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *5th September 1905*.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	4th Oct. 1906.
DUMBEA.....	5,916	Boyer.....	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY.....	4,118	Combe.....	29th Nov. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,633	Verron.....	27th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY.....	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,633	Verron	13th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	P. Mosca.....	4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

	Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†	AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. 1906.
†	SILESIA	Ldc Stabile	5156	5th Nov. "
†	PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5824	5th Dec. "
*†	TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5295	29th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piome.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 490	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or Rs. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	30th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
RAMOON HOUSE, 58, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 10th Sept.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
GOALPARA..	2,150	Mon. 10th Sept.	4 p.m.	Verawal. Mangrole.
DWARKA....	1,700	Thur 13th Sept.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 14th Sept.	8 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "OKHLA," 5,288 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA...	3025	11th Sep.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
7th September, 1906.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
RIOJUN MARU . .	4806	Lapraik. . .	. .	13th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne. . .	18th Sept	22th Sept
CEYLON MARU . .	5068	K. Kori. . .	2nd Oct.	13th Oct
COLOMBO MARU . .	4783	J. Nagao . .	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU . .	4625	S. Ishikawa .	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

ANCHOR LINE

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA. . . .	Shafto Abrey. . . .	5106 .	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA . .	J. Thomson . . .	5091 .	3rd October.
OLYMPIA . . .	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124 .	23rd October.
URCASSIA . .	A. Haig. . . .	6716 .	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA. .	R. G. Garrick, .	3269 .	4th Dec.
SCINDIA . . .	Shafto Abrey . . .	5106 .	22nd Dec.
CASTALIA . .	F. S. Blight. . .	6400 .	29th Dec. 1907.
MASSILIA . .	J. Thomson. . . .	5091 . .	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA. . .	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	5124 . .	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 325
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 290
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 300
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 30 less than above say Rs. 320 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

A WONDERFUI DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man, & cience has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave not a tint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the exten sive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Field Advertiser*, Kimberley.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. Os, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
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SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
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ASK FOR THE 1905
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
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INTENDING ASSURERS
Are Invited to Compare the Rates and Conditions of the
EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE
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The following sums assured (with Profit) can be secured by payments
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Ages.	20	25	30	35	40
Assurance	Rs. 2,666	2,376	2,106	1,846	1,591

The Agency of the Company offers exceptional opportunities to energetic men with spare time.
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
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Trust Fund Amounting to over
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TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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New Dress Belts, Socks, Ties, Collars.

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CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000,

DIVIDED INTO 4,000 Shares, of Rs. 250 Each, PAYABLE as follows:—
Rs. 25 on Application, Rs. 25 on Allotment, and the balance when called for in sums not exceeding Rs. 50 at intervals of not less than two months.

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G. P. SULAKHE, Esq., B.A., LL.B., of MESSRS. PANDERNATH MARTAND, BANKERS, *Barsi Town*.
V. KUSHABA TELI, Esq., *Barsi*.
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BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.

BARSI-TOWN is the centre of a very large Cotton trade, at which the greater part of the SHOLAPUR STOCK of RAW-COTTON is obtained.

BARSI, having the Cotton on the spot, has an ADVANTAGE of Rs. 6 per candy over SHOLAPUR. It is also the great mart for the manufactured material coming back from Sholapur and Bombay.

All the Sholapur Mills have paid well, one of them showing a profit of Rs. 6,71,676 on the last year's working.

SURROUNDED by the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, there is an immense opening for the sale of the out-turn; and if Bombay Mills can sell ahead for a year, BARSI, with an advantage of Rs. 15 per candy in freight and expenses, has the brightest prospects before it.

The BARSI MILLS will be found one of the VERY BEST INVESTMENTS. The MANAGEMENT will be completely in EUROPEAN HANDS, the Machinery will be of the latest and always kept up to the mark, and the AGENTS will do all in their power to MAKE IT AN IMMEDIATE and a LASTING SUCCESS.

For forms of application for Shares apply to the Agents:—
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AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.
ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.
It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per Share ; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

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H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Ludha Ebhrahim & Co.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq.. B.A., LL. B., Messrs. Thakurdas & Co.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.
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RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq, (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

SECRETARIES:
MESSRS. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The call of Rs. 20 per share as stated above is anticipated to be sufficient to float the Company successfully, doing away with the necessity of any further calls.

All funds of this Company will be invested in Government securities only.
Forms of application for shares prospectus and further information can be obtained from the Secretaries.
Applications for shares should be made upon the application form, and forwarded to the Secretaries, together with Rs. 5 per share for deposit payable on application.
Allotment has already been made, but further applications for Shares will be received till the end of September.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To THE SECRETARIES,
ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CMPANY, LIMITED.
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN—
I, the undersigned, hereby agree to take up.....shares in the abovenamed Company, upon the terms and conditions contained in the Memorandum and Articles of the Company, and to accept the same or any smaller number, that may be allotted to me.
I beg to send herewith the sum of Rs.....being a deposit at the rate of Rs. 5 per share on the number of shares applied for by me, and agree to pay the balance of Rs. 15 per share on allotment.

Name in full.....
Address .....
Occupation .....
Date .....
Signature.....

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

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All communications to be addressed to the
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British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
PEARSE & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND MOCCA COFFEE
UNSURPASSED FOR EXCELLENCE.
REFUSE INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.
INSIST TO HAVE PEARSE & CO.'S COFFEES
TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALER or from
PEARSE & CO.,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb, 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—
A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.
The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.
Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,
ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A 75-Dollar
TYPEWRITER
For 56 Dollars OR RS. 175.
"The Franklin"
IS A HIGH-GRADE MACHINE SOLD BY US
AT A LOW PRICE.
It meets all the Requirements demanded by Experienced Buyers of Modern Machines.
—Simple Construction—Finest Material—
—Unlimited Speed—Remarkable Durability—
—Excellent Manifolder—Reasonable Price.—
—Unsurpassed Workmanship—Light and Portable—
Every letter is Absolutely Visible with the
FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.
☞ The instant it is Written, Corrections can be made with Perfect Ease and Precision.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FRESH
ITALIAN APPLES,
As. 12, Re. 1, and Rs. 1-4 Per Dozen.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

LITTLE'S
PHENYLE DISINFECTANT
DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.
Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.
BEWARE OF IMITATION.
Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.
SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c.
Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage.
English subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

A CAFE CHANTANT

WILL BE HELD

ON THE 24TH SEPTEMBER in the grounds of

'TATTERSALLS CLUB," POONA,

under the distinguished Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND.

Some of the leading amateurs of the Presidency have kindly offered their services. A brilliant and varied programme has been arranged. No efforts have been spared to make the Entertainment one of the best and most enjoyable in Poona.

Full particulars will appear later on.

E. C. RAMSHAW,
E. J. CHARD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS who wish to submit Tenders for BUILDING the SUPERSTRUCTURE of TWO BUILDINGS for the Indore State, at Indore (Value of work about 4 1/2 lacs.) should send in their application to the Undersigned together with a list of work they have completed or are at present carrying out.

CHARLES F. STEVENS,
Architect.

KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

CHOLERA & DRINKING WATER.

BAD drinking water is unsafe simply because of the germs in it. And the most common and dangerous are the germs of Cholera.

You can't filter those germs out, because they are infinitely small. It would take billions of them to cover a postage stamp. And boiling even long continued—is not certain to kill them.

But two teaspoonfuls of Liquozone make a glass of water safe. It not only kills the germs in the water but it destroys all disease germs wherever the water goes. You will find if you put Liquozone in every glass of water that the germs of Cholera will be destroyed, and the disease will not develop.

Liquozone not only destroys the germ danger in water, but it ensures one against sickness, for nearly all sickness is caused by germs attacks.

Use Liquozone to prevent Cholera by purifying the drinking water. Use it to cure Cholera, if you have it.

Liquozone makes water a tonic better than anything else in the world for you, and it makes the water pleasant, tart, and palatable. No person who once tries Liquozone and knows the result will ever wish to be without it.

Prices Rs. 3-6-0., Rs. 1-11-0., Rs. 0-13-6.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

Messrs. DADABHOY & CO.

61, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PROFESSOR of PHYSICS and CHEMISTRY at the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad. Applications to be made to the undersigned before 15th October 1906. Initial pay to be Rs. 200 (Two hundred) per mensem with an annual increment of Rs. 25 per mensem on approved service up to a maximum of Rs. 300 (Three hundred).

COLLECTOR AND PRESIDENT,
Gujerat College Board,
Ahmedabad.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS at the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad. Applications to be made to the undersigned before 15th October, 1906. Initial pay to be Rs. 200 (Two hundred) per mensem, with an annual increment of Rs. 25 per mensem on approval service up to a maximum of Rs. 300 (Three hundred).

COLLECTOR AND PRESIDENT,
Gujerat College Board,
Ahmedabad.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a BRANCH LINE of RAILWAY, (Metre gauge), from Kurnool Road Station (Dhone) on the S. M. Railway to Kurnool Town, a distance of approximately 32 miles.

The Schedule showing the various classes of work to be carried out may be had on application to the Chief Engineer S. M. Railway, Dharwar, on payment of Rs. 50, which amount will be returned on receipt of a bona fide tender on the prescribed form in detail.

Tenders should be forwarded to the Chief Engineer, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, on or before the 20th September, 1906, in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for work on the construction of the Kurnool branch line."

Tenders by Telegram will not be considered and the decision of the Chief Engineer as to whether any particular Tender is a bona fide one or not shall be final. Plans and specifications may be seen and any further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

The Chief Engineer S. M. Railway does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and may accept or reject any portion of any Tender.

A. J. HUDLESTON,
Acting Chief Engineer.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 30TH AUGUST, 1906.

R. G. BALDOCK,

THE WELL-KNOWN

AUSTRALIAN HORSE

IMPORTER,

BEGS to inform his Old Patrons and the Public generally that he is still CARRYING on BUSINESS as formerly in the BOMBAY STABLE CO.'S PREMISES, and that he has a first class Shipment due on or about 25th September to be followed by others as demand may require.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 25,00,000.

To be Increased to FIFTY Lacs.

Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Rs. 25 to be paid on application and the balance Rs. 75 in one month after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

BHIMRAO ATMARAM, Esqr.
CHUNILAL HARILAL SETALWAD, Esqr., *Barrister-at-Law.*
FAZULBHAI JOOMABHAI LALJEE, Esqr.
DR. POPATBHAI PRABHURAM VAIDYA, L. M. and S.
TOKERSEY SHAMJEE, Esqr.
LALLUBHAI CHHAGANLAL, Esqr.
(Names of the other Directors will be given later on.)

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA and DIVAN.

THIS BANK has been started with a view to supply the demand which the existing Banks in this part of the Country on account of their constitution, or because of the circumscription of their scope, are unable to meet.

The Capital required to commence the business has already been subscribed, and the necessary arrangements for the purpose are being made. The Directors have good expectations of the future of the Institution.

Some Native States have long felt the necessity of Banking conveniences in their capitals, and the Directors have under consideration the terms offered by some of these States. If favourable terms are secured, the business of the Bank will be largely extended.

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Applications for Shares may be had either from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or at the office of Mr. Lallubhai Chhaganlal, No. 38, Church Gate Street.

Intending Applicants may inspect printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association at either of the above places.

ALEX. J. AGABEG,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer CAPRI from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 7th instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 4.

All claims for damages &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO.
Agent.
RUBATTINO COMPANY

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "SCINDIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 7th September, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State, is prepared to receive TENDERS for the annual SUPPLY of COAL for the Electric Works, Baroda.

Copies of Tender form, specification and general conditions can be obtained on application on payment of Rs. 2 which will not be returned.

Tenders will be received on or before the 20th September, 1906, before noon, and must be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 200, either in cheque or currency notes.

The Chief Engineer is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

KILABHAI DULABHRAM,
For Chief Engineer, BARODA STATE.
5TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS SPECIAL TRAINS FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS, BOMBAY TO POONA AND BACK FOR THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN will run from Bombay on the 14th September, 1906, at 9-5 o'clock arriving at Poona at 12-5 if sufficient tickets are purchased the evening before to justify it, and a reform Special will leave Poona on the same date at 18-50 o'clock arriving at Victoria Terminus at 22-18, if the Bombay to Poona special is run.

Week-end fares will be charged namely,
1st Class Rs. 9-15-0 to Poona and back
2nd Class Rs. 5-0-0 to Poona and back.

Ticket holders under this concession must travel by the return Special, or forfeit the concession under the special issue of these Week-End tickets.

Provided notice is given Coupon ticket holders are entitled to use these Specials, but they must notify their intention to travel by the trains to the Station Superintendent Victoria Terminus on the 13th September, 1906.

The Booking Office at Victoria Terminus will be closed for the sale of tickets, for this Special at 18 hours on the 13th September 1906, and the train will not be run unless the sales warrant it.

A. MUIRHEAD
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, THE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY,

No. 383 of 1902.

In the matter of MAYARAM LALBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu, who lately traded in partnership with BHOOKANDAS LALUBHOY, HURGOWANDAS ICHARAM PARBHOODAS TRIBHOVANDAS, and MOTILAL TRIBHOVANDAS, under the name and style of LALUBHAI MOOLCHAND, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI AZAM GULAM HOOSAIN, the Petitioning Creditor and all other Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent do appear before this Honourable Court on Wednesday the third day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and six at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Standard time, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause if any, they have why the order for adjudication of the said Insolvent made in this matter on the tenth day of December One thousand Nine hundred and two should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged. Dated this, Fifth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and six.

W. J. HOWARD,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office,
Fort, Bombay, this 7th day of September, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DADABHAI HOSHANGJI MISTRY of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to sell to Messrs. HAJI MAHOMED CASSUM MURAD and HAJI ISUF ESMAIL the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Haji Isuf Mahomad Suleman deceased both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants the undermentioned, property.

ANY PERSON having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance gift, sale, lease trust, lien share or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 24 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed irrespective of any such claims and such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY IS AS FOLLOWS:

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 501·98 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement building or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road or near Bhoiti Talao opposite the New Parsee Anjoman Fire temple in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 21, 21, New Nos. 162, 163, Old Survey Nos. 23-1214, 24-1214, New Survey Nos. 36, 37, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 1966-1972, Street Nos. 67-73 (105), and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Gully appurtaining to this property, on or towards the West by the Public Road called Girgaum Road, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage beyond which is the property of Maihowroo Bacloba, and on or towards the South by a common sweeper's passage beyond which is the property of Mancherji Dalabhoi Bhownagri and which said premises are now and have for some years past been in the possession and occupation of the vendor and his tenants.—Dated the 7th day of September, 1906.

CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.,
Purchasers' Solicitors

BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, DECEASED.

THE abovenamed Gentleman, who died in Poona, on the 16th day of August, 1906, was formerly resident in England, but many years since he came to India and established the business of PHILLIPS and Co., and subsequently became the Managing Director of Phillips and Co., Limited, of Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, Wholesale Druggists and General Merchants. From time to time Mr. Phillips visited Poona, where he had a house, and from 1899 till his death he resided there, he paid occasional visits to Ootacamund, where he owned property and also to Calcutta.

Any person having any Will or Testamentary document of deceased made since the year 1896, or knowing of the whereabouts of same, will oblige by communicating with MESSRS. CRAWFORD BROWN & CO., Solicitors, 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BALDOCK & GOVE PROPRIETARY LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company, held in Melbourne, Australia, on the 27th day of June, 1906, and confirmed at a subsequent EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, held at the same place on the 12th day of July, 1906, the said Company has been put into voluntary liquidation, and WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON, of 469, Collins Street, Melbourne, has been appointed Liquidator.

And Notice is hereby further given that the said WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON has by a Deed Poll or Power-of-Attorney, dated the 25th day of July, 1906, appointed me, the Undersigned NORMAN LESLIE CRITTEN, his Attorney in India in all matters connected with the liquidation of the said Company.

All persons in any manner indebted to the said Company, or holding any property whatsoever belonging to the said Company, are therefore hereby required to forthwith pay the amount of their indebtedness, or to deliver up the property held by them, as the case may be, to the Undersigned at the Office of the Company in Liquidation, No. 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, failing which proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

And all persons having, or alleging, any claim against the said Company are hereby also required to furnish to the Undersigned forthwith their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims.

Dated this 21st day of August 1906.

N. L. CRITTEN,
ATTORNEY for the Liquidator, of
BALDOCK & GOVE PROPRIETARY, Ld.,
(In Liquidation).
223, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

CRICKET

SPECIAL SERIES

OF

ARTICLES.

By some of its most eminent exponents.

AMONG THESE WILL APPEAR:—

"COUNTY BOWLING AND THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP"
(By HOME GORDON.)

"HOW TO GET WICKETS"
(By WILFRED RHODES.)

"THREE GREAT CRICKETERS"
(By G. L. JESSOP.)

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(By W. G. QUAIFE.)

"CAPTAINS I HAVE PLAYED UNDER."
(By L. C. BRAUND.)

DAWK EDITIONS

for

UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

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In Time for

PUNJAB MAIL.

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for

CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

Both may

BE OBTAINED IN BOMBAY ON APPLICATION.

THE

Bombay Gazette

IS NOW

THE BEST

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE,

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOBBING

PRINTING

IN

ALL ITS

BRANCHES.

The List is NOW OPEN and will CLOSE at 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1906.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000.

Divided into 100,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of the above, 55,000 Shares have already been privately applied for, and the remaining 45,000 Shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—

Rs. 10 per Share on Application.
Rs. 15 per Share on Allotment.
Rs. 25 per Share two months after Allotment.

The remaining Rs. 50 per Share will be called up in such amounts and at such times as to the Directors may, from time to time, seem fit; but no Call will exceed Rs. 25 in amount, and there will be an interval of not less than three months between any two Calls.

DIRECTORS.

SIR SASSOON DAVID, KT., (MESSRS. SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., *Bombay*), *Chairman.*
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, KT. (MESSRS. J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & Co).
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, BART.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, ESQ. (MESSRS. TATA & SONS, *Bombay*).
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ. (MESSRS. KHATTAU MAKANJI & Co., *Bombay*).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, ESQ. (*Bhowanggur*).
KHETSEY KHIASEY, ESQ. (MESSRS. HEERJEE KHETSEY & Co., *Bombay*).
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, ESQ. (OF THE FIRM OF HURNUNDRAI RAMNARAIN, *Bombay*.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, ESQ. (*Moonim of* RAJAH BAHADUR SEWLAL MOTILAL, *Bombay*).
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, ESQ. (MESSRS. EBRAHIM NOORDIN & Co).

BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN.

BROKERS:

MESSRS. TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPURJEE.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

It is intended that the main operations of this Bank shall be confined at the outset to the internal trade of India.

It is believed not only that there is ample scope for a Bank of this kind, but that there is a very pressing need in the Trading Community for a larger measure of the financial facilities which such a Bank would afford; and that there is every prospect that, if worked on sound principles and under prudent and careful management, such a Bank, while supplying a need to and conferring a boon on the people of India, would at the same time itself become a prosperous and lucrative concern.

Although, however, the present intention is to confine the main operations of the Bank to the internal trade of India, it is not intended to limit the powers of the Bank to those operations alone, nor to prevent it in any way from undertaking hereafter any business whatsoever which it may be empowered to undertake by its Memorandum and Articles and which the Management may consider likely to prove fruitful and profitable.

It is specially desired to call attention to the fact that the Memorandum and Articles of Association contain a prohibition against making advances upon mortgage, or in any other manner, upon the security of immoveable property or the documents of title relating thereto, similar to that which is contained in the Presidency Banks' Act and also a prohibition against making advances on shares in Joint Stock Companies other than shares in Companies the interest whereon has been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council or by the Government of India.

The Directors are also prohibited by the Articles of Association, except with the sanction, of a resolution of the Shareholders in General Meeting, from engaging in operations in Foreign Exchange and from making advances on the Debentures of Joint Stock Companies, except Debentures the interest whereon has been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Government of India.

Subject to the above observations, the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank have been drawn with the intention of giving power to carry on any and every kind of Banking business in the widest sense of those words.

The aim of the Board of Directors will be above all to do a safe business which will give a safe return and to establish the reputation and credit of the Bank on a firm and sound basis.

If the Board can succeed in these objects there cannot be a doubt that a safe, steady, and reliable profit will be assured to the Shareholders.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank may be inspected at the office of the Company at Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and every person applying for a Share or Shares in the Bank, or to whom any Share or Shares in the Bank shall be allotted, will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and to have full notice of the contents thereof.

Copies of the Prospectus can be obtained from the Chairman of the Bank at the office of the Bank, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay; from the National Bank of India Limited, Bombay; from the Solicitors of the Bank—Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Hornby Row, Bombay; and from Messrs. Tullockchund and Shapurjee, Brokers, 51, Apollo Street, Bombay.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for Shares should be made on the accompanying Application Form which should be sent, together with the amount payable on application to the Directors of the Bank at the address appearing on the form.

If no allotment be made to an applicant, his deposit will be returned to him without reduction; and if a partial allotment only be made to him, the surplus of his deposit will be applied towards the payment of the Call payable by him on allotment.

DATED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

SASSOON DAVID,
CHAIRMAN.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To

THE DIRECTORS OF
THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to send herewith the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share on shares in the abovenamed Bank and I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Bank's Prospectus, dated the 7th day of September, 1906, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me and after allotment to pay the balance of Rs. 90 per share as provided in the said Prospectus, and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares, and I agree to hold the said shares subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Bank.

Yours faithfully,

Name in full .....
Address .....
Occupation or profession .....
Date .....
Signature .....

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to **W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,** BOMBAY

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE WITCH DUST EXTRACTOR—Removes and absorbs all Dust from Carpets, Furniture and Clothing and can be seen at Work at M. BRESLAUER & Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES. Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED a DRAUGHTSMAN for two months at least, prospects of permanent employment. Apply sharp stating salary expected No. 7738 Advt, Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PREVENTION of CHOLERA.—There is no danger of Cholera, or any sort of contagion, from water with LIQUOZONE in it. A little Liquozone in each glass of drinking water adds a pleasant taste to it and kills the germs in it and the water is then a tonic besides.

REED and BARTON'S world renowned large varied and excellent Assortment of best AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE of elegant designs, which will stand the wear of 25 years and upwards.—DUBASH and Co., 89 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET—A large BRIGHT and COOL OFFICE ROOM. Apply to SAMUEL FITZE & Co., 82-91, Apollo Street.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay.

ARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 2 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardiner 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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They are self adjusting
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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Mr. Gove's Shipment includes a fine lot of Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, etc., and Native Cavalry Remounts.

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THIS PAINT HAS WITHSTOOD THE MOST SEVERE TESTS WHERE RUST ATTACKS METAL

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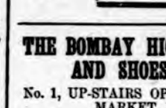

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

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BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, BAGS,
Every Description of Leather Goods.
Above discounts are Genuine Cheap bargains and are merely given to further introduce our Leather Goods amongst the public to create a large demand for them and to swell our customers list.

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Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS
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All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.
Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.
In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.
They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.
Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.
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JURISDICTION OF PROVINCIAL SMALL CAUSES COURTS.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of a reference on the question of the jurisdiction of Provincial Small Causes Courts, made by the Subordinate Judge of Bulsar. The circumstances under which the reference was made are these. A suit based on a bond, alleged to have been passed by the defendants Bhulia Metha and others, to the plaintiff Gulabhai Surbhai, for the balance of an old account, was filed on the Small Cause side. On examining the plaintiff, it appeared to the subordinate Judge that the consideration of the bond in the suit was arrears of rent of land due, whereupon the defendants' pleader raised the plea of jurisdiction, saying that it was in fact a suit for the recovery of arrears of rent of land, and therefore not cognizable by a Court of Small Causes. The plaintiff's pleader, on the other hand, contended that it was a suit on a bond, and therefore cognizable by a Court of Small Causes; and he referred to an old case—Rajah Shutt Churn Ghosal vs. Ahmed Ally. He also referred to the latest decision of the Bombay High Court—Ramchandra Govind vs. Dhoudoo Rajha Chavan and another, B.L.R. VII., 929—whereby their lordships decided that a document containing a promise to pay arrears of rent due, was a bond and not a lease for the purpose of the Stamp Act. The defendants rested their contention namely on the prevalent practice of the court. There all the suits based on bonds having for their consideration, wholly or partly, arrears of rent of land due, have all along been filed and decided on the Regular Side. This practice is supposed to have been based on a dicision of the Bombay High Court, passed on reference from the subordinate judges court at Borsad. In the present case, the reference and the question for consideration were whether suits based on bonds, the consideration for which is wholly on partly arrears of rent of land, are cognizable by the Provincial Small Causes Courts? Their lordships decided the question in the negative.

FINANCING A NATIVE FIRM.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, sitting on the Original side of the High Court, has disposed of the exceptions on the Commissioner's report in the case of Kika Khooshal and another against Nagindas Purshotumdas and others. Mr. Davar and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetjee, Rustomjee and Davidas, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Advocate-General, and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Thakoredas, appeared for the defendants. In 1896, the defendants entered into a contract with the plaintiffs, whereby it was agreed that the plaintiffs should advance monies to the extent of Rs. 50,000 from time to time as the defendants might require for the purpose of carrying on trade. The advances were agreed to be made upon the security of goods and documents of title. In pursuance of the agreement, the plaintiffs from time to time paid large sums of money to the defendants, who carried on their trade with the help of the monies. An account was made up on the 18th June 1896, when the defendants were found indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of Rs. 25, 363-9-6, for which the defendants had signed an acknowledgment in the plaintiffs' books. A further adjustment was made on the 14th November 1898, when the defendants were found indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of Rs. 6,134-3-3, but they had failed to pay the amount. They raised objections to the charges made by the plaintiffs and impugned the correctness of their accounts; and the matter was referred to the Commissioner to take an account of all dealings and transactions between the parties. After an enquiry the Commissioner reported that a sum of Rs. 3,930 was due to the plaintiffs by the defendants. His lordship, having heard the objections and alleged surcharges made on behalf of the first defendant, Nagindas Purshotumdas, confirmed the Commissioner's report. All exceptions were disallowed. Defendant to pay the plaintiffs all costs occasioned by the exceptions.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHASE—Aug. 18, at Belcourt, Champion Hill, wife of Major Ramsay, Gordon Chase of a son.
FAWCUS—Aug. 9, at Millview, Fermoy, Ireland, wife of Capt. Hugh Fawcus, Royal Field Art of a daughter.
GALE—Aug. 18, at Virginia House, 24 Queen Street, Ulverston Lancashire, wife of Lieut.-Col H R Gale, R E of a daughter.
HARE—Aug. 17, at Amberley, Gloucestershire, wife of Major E C Hare, Indian Medical Service of a son.
KING—Aug. 15, at Belgravia, Bungalow Road, South Norwood, wife of Mr J hn King of a daughter.
MITCHELL—Aug. 18, at Qhui Hal, Hove, Sussex, wife of E J Mitchell, Indian Public Works Dept. of a daughter.
SARTORI—Aug. 17, at 5 Rue Theodule Ribot, Paris, wife of Capt. Algernon Edward Sartoris (nee Nouffiard of a son.)
SOAMES—Aug. 14, at Abercrombie Place, Fermoy, wife of Capt G H Soames, Lancashire Fusiliers of a son.
UNWIN—Aug. 12, at Clifton House, Springfield Road, Bury St. Edmunds, wife of Capt R B Unwin, Suffolk Regt. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRIGDEN—RAINES—July 26, at the City Temple, Major James Brigden to Alice Ellen Baines, daughter of Mrs Hill.
EARDLEY-WILMOT—BUTCHER—Aug. 15, at St. Mark's, Birkenhead, Rev E A Eardley-Wilmot, prebendary of Wells and vicar of St Jude's, South Kensington, to Arthurina, daughter of the late Major-Gen Arthur Butcher.
MEYCOCK—BRAYBROOKE—Aug. 14, at St Paul's Church, Rusthall, Ilis Hippisley Meycock, of Muskeliya, Ceylon to Mabel Mary, daughter of the late Gilbert Watson Braybrooke, Ceylon Civil Service.
KNOCKER—LESTER—Aug. 15, at St. Mary Magdalene, Knighton, Leicestershire, Frederic William Knocker, of the Federated Malay States Civil Service, to May, daughter of Edwin Lester.
MOORHOUSE—MACKENZIE—Aug. 15, at Trinity Church, Cork, Capt J G Morris McGotrich, Clare Art, to Miss Grace St Clair Mackenzie, daughter of Mr J Baker Mackenzie.
SHELL—MINCHIN—Aug. 14, at St Bartholomew's Church Dublin, Major Henry Shell, R A (retired), to Edith Margaret, widow of the late George J Minchin, Esq, D L.

DEATHS.

BEADON—Aug. 17, at Leintwardine, Herefordshire, Agnes, widow of the late Sir Cecil Beadon, KCSI.
FARWELL—Aug. 15, at 137 West Princes Street, Glasgow, Capt Charles Bowers Farwell, R E, aged 37.
JARBO—Aug. 17, at 17, at 108 Mount View Road, Sirond Green, the Rev Peter John Jarbo, M A, Ph D, retired chaplain his Majesty's Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, and of St Jame's Church, Calcutta, aged 85.
MCKENNA—Aug. 15 at Arlogenna, Sir Joseph Neale McKenna.
SANDERSON—Aug. 12, at Ilkley, Charles Sanderson, of Newlands, Weybridge, formerly of Calcutta, aged 76.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GREGORY—August 28, at Muzaffarpur, Sarkies Gregory, of 42 Ripon Street, Calcutta.
HARDY—August 31, at Dibbarnagar, Dolly the infant daughter of E. W. Hardy, P. W. I., East Indian Railway.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA
FOR INDIAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, EGYPTIAN, TURKISH, PERSIAN, SOUDANESE CURIOSITIES.
All kinds of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, all kinds of Enamelled Work, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver Ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, Tenneriffe Drawn Thread Work always in Stock.
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
ELECTRO PLATING, GILDING WORKS,
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INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS, KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m.; Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High; water, 2-19m., 2-14a.; Low water, 7-54m., 8-18a.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m.; Sun sets, 6h. 19m; High water, 2-55m., 2-40a.; Low water, 8-32m., 8-56a.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 1,011, of these 192 were new admissions, consisting of 116 males, 29 females, and 47 children. The average daily attendance was 37·44.

YOUNG AND SILVENA MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.—Soundy and Company have received a telegram, announcing that three of the leading members of this Company are laid up with fever, two of them with Enteric. It will, therefore, be quite impossible for the pieces announced for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next to be produced.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A number of children were playing in Badam Wadi, off Kalbadevi Road, yesterday, when a piece of cornice fell from the fifth floor on to the head of a boy, named Baboo Bhicka, aged five years. The boy at once fell on the ground unconscious. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died subsequently of the injuries he had received.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR-CAR.—One Annia Baloo, a Hindu, aged fifty-five years, has been detained at the J. J. Hospital, because of a simple fracture of the right leg which he sustained through being knocked down by Motor-Car No. 48, belonging to Mr. Alarakhia Jeevraj. The car was being driven by Kassam Kara. This accident occurred yesterday evening at Parel Road, near Messrs. Richardson and Crudda's factory.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Prof. E. A. Woodhouse of the Elphinstone College will deliver a public address on "Emerson" to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Heaton has kindly consented to preside. The junior class will meet as usual in the Bhuleshwar school and will be conducted by Mr. F. D. Master, B.A., of the Tutorial High School.

A NEW POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.—Superintendent Flanagan, of the Bombay Police Force, has been transferred from "D" to "C" Division to replace Superintendent Stanford, who proceeds home on a year's forlough. Inspector O'Keeffe comes in as a Superintendent in charge of the "D" Division, while his place is being filled up by Inspector Fuller, of the Mounted Police.

BURGLARY.—Yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough prosecuted Mahomed Oomer and three others for burglary and theft, and aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the offence. It appeared that during the absence from home on the night of 1st instant, of one Habibulakhan Abdulla, the complainant in the case, the accused broke into his rooms at Bellasis Road, and the complainant was robbed of property to the value of about Rs. 119. The first two accused were arrested on suspicion, and on their statement the remaining two were also traced, along with the stolen property. His worship convicted all the accused, the first two of whom were sentenced to three months' hard labour. The third accused was given six months' and the fourth two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SPORTING NEWS.

ST. LEGER SCRATCHING AND BETTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Sancy has been scratched for the St. Leger.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The following is the latest betting in the St. Leger.

13 to 8 Keystone.
5 to 2 Troutbeck.
8 to 1 Plum Tree.
8 to 1 Storm.
100 to 9 Malua.
100 to 8 Gorgos.
100 to 6 Prince William.
20 to 1 Beppo.
20 to 1 Gingal.
25 to 1 Spate.
25 to 1 Hayton.
25 to 1 Athe

THE CAMBRIDGE-HARVARD RACE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

The rules for the Cambridge-Harvard Race provide that the race is to be rowed over again, if there is any mishap to either crew.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The betting on the Harvard Cambridge boat race is 5 to 6 Cambridge.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

THE KING'S (LIVERPOOL) vs. ROVERS.

AFTER a good deal of rain in the afternoon the above teams met on a slippery ground yesterday before a fair attendance. The King's have just come down from Neemuch after winning the Rangoon Cup and were said to be something very hot, but from to-day's game this statement is scarcely correct and the play throughout was of a very mediocre description. The three goals scored were from shots which might easily have been saved and the Rovers' backs, Chapman in particular, played a very fine game. The halves also worked hard, Tully especially doing well, and it was the forward line which broke down time after time, the combination wasting badly.

There were very few bits of play of any brilliance and the plucky defence of the Rovers was the only thing that seemed to call for applause. After kicking off some loose kicking was the order followed by some very pretty and effective heading by the King's who began to press the Bandstand goal till Chapman relieved, and the first time the Rovers really got down was through Watson on the right after a nice clear by Tully. Some more long kicking ensued a fusilade between Chapman and the King's backs. Watson of the King's was then conspicuous but seemed disinclined to shoot and even after giving to, and receiving from, the right wing he delayed so long that he eventually had to take an angular shot. He was back again however, but tackled almost in the goal mouth, he sent over hard. Forshaw was the next to become dangerous and he sent a beauty just over. Walton was next called on, and with him out of goal Loftus sent in a beauty which Chapman headed out very cleverly in the nick of time. After some half way play Picton brought the ball back and Wilkinson sent a fine long shot just over. Watson now had two fine chances, but his centres were poor, all being cleared. A nice run by Private Watson ended in White getting possession in a nice position, but his shot went to the right and a moment later Loftus was bowled over as he was taking a shot close in. Coppin was next instrumental in stopping Forshaw who seemed certain to score and the Rovers came away in the centre, helped by a foul against Christie, but after getting up promisingly Watson sent behind. The King's were soon back again, and Forshaw getting on sent in a daisy cutter, not particularly hard, which Walton in some way let through.

The Regiment continued to press on both wings, but the ensuing play was rather uneventful till Hanley sent a fine shot from nearly half way which just went over. The Rovers relieved again on the left, but Hanley giving to Forshaw he sent in an excellent shot just within Walton's reach, but he misfired and it went in off his fist. Immediately on kicking off the half time whistle went leaving the score:—

The King's..... 2 Goals.
Rovers ..... *Nil.*

On restarting the King's came up through Watson who after the experience of two soft goals sent in a long shot which went over. Jeffries and Christie then got the ball up well, but Watson spoilt both chances by want of dash. Coming up nicely Forshaw got on and sent in two long shots which were cleared followed by a good shot from Rhodes which Walton slapped out for Chapman to clear. A most exciting ten minutes followed after a corner but the King's were shooting low and could not get through the crowd in the Rovers' goal. A miss by Chapman let Loftus up and he sent in a nice low shot to which Walton just got his foot. They continued pressing and Wilkinson called on the custodian with a high long shot and Watson found relief to be pulled up by Gorman. The Rovers' left wing next got away well and McLean paid the penalty of playing about, but Reid saved. They soon came back and White got well away. Walton ran out, but his kick rebounded off White in front of the goal, Chapman was fortunately there and cleared. Hanley brought it back and Walton just escaped being barged into his own goal by Watson and White. Both Rovers' backs were playing excellently, also Tully, and kept them off a long kick securing a corner off in team but this was sent behind. Tully next sent in an excellent low, low shot and they were well up till Gorman cleared with a long kick. They still kept up till Private Watson got away, but was stopped for a bang to Watson's leg. Jefferies next came away finely, but on giving to the inside left he sent in a poor one when absolutely clear. The King's got away once more and after some pretty play Watson took a long shot which Walton did not seem to attempt to stop. After a brief visit by the Rovers' time was called leaving the score:—

The King's ... ... 3 Goals.
Rovers ... ... Nil.

The teams were:—

ROVERS.		KING'S.
Walton	Goal	Reid
Ives	Backs	McLean
Chapman		Gorman
Copping	Halves	Hanley
Tully		Picton
Spilling		Wilkinson
Watson	Forwards	Rhodes
Christie		Forshaw
Jeffries		Watson
Green		White
Silver		Loftus

Referee:—Mr. S. N. Powell.
The Manchesters from Trimulgherry and R. G. A., Colaba, meet to-day.

THE FERGUSON-DAVIE CUP.

The final of the Ferguson-Davie Cup Football competition was played off, last evening, at Colaba and resulted in a win for the G. Company of the Royal Scots. The cup was contested for by nine teams of the Regiment and the men evinced considerable interest in the final in which the "E" company team opposed the winners. Col. Murray, commanding the Royal Scots, presided at the presentation of the cup and said a few words of encouragement to the players who in spite of the very bad condition of the ground on account of rains, gave a good exhibition of the game. Mrs. Nash presented the cup to the winners and this annual function in connection with the Regiment ended with cheers for Mrs. Nash, Colonel Murray and the players.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

'The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writer Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and LULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists Stores, etc., sell it.

MOTOR CAB REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Ties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER. 7.

Durand Football ties are as follows:—Three games. First round.—The Cameronians, the Sussex, the Lancers, the West Yorks, the Highlanders Light infantry, the Wilts. 2nd round.—Royal Scots Fusiliers, Gordons New Club, Shrops, Bedfords, South Staffords, North Staffords Volunteers, Dragoons, Hussars Irish Regiment, Gloaters, Black Watch, and the winners of the first match.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

Team for Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 7.

Competition for the Rugby Union Challenge Cup began to-day when the United Services team defeated the Northumberland Fusiliers by two goals, (one dropped goal, one penalty goal) and one try (20 points) to nil.

The Calcutta Rugby team leaves for Madras on 21st instant. It is a strong combination and has not been beaten this season and has already scored an aggregate of 208 points to nil.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Owners *vs.* Turf Cricket Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Owners played the Turf Cricket Club on the Gymkhana ground to-day. The match got up by the Hon'ble A. Hill Trever and Ramshaw, the former having stood the same at the Gymkhana. Chard and Agah Shumshuddin Shah were umpires and altogether it was a great match played in glorious weather. Score:—

OWNERS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Reynard, b Forster	10	b E Brown	1
Maj Shearman l-b-w, b E Brown	17	c Williams, b Barrett	12
Major Leslie, b E Brown	12	c Williams, b E Brown	42
Capt Meynell, c Tyler, b A Brown	25	run out	3
Hon'ble D Bingham, b Williams	9	not out	29
Capt Brailfield, b E Brown	25		
Capt Davie, b E Brown	0		
Hon'ble A Hill Trevors, c Fell, b E Brown	10	Did not bat	
Mr Orr Patterson, b E Brown	10		
Mr Watkins Williams, b E Brown	5		
Mr Saunderson, not out	1		
Extras	17	Extras	4
Total	141	Total	92

TURF CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr E Brown b Reynard	5	b Brailfield	20
Mr Forster, c Meynell, b Shearman	19	b Reynard	1
Mr Williams, c Bingham, b Reynard	42	b Brailfield	8
Mr A Brown, c Bingham, b Leslie	27	b Reynard	23
Mr Tyler, b Reynard	0	c Leslie, b Reynard	8
Mr Barrett, c Substitute, b Reynard	6	b Reynard	10
Mr Southall, b Reynard	2	run out	1
Mr Pell, b Reynard	2	c Brailfield, b Davie	5
Mr Hutchins, b Leslie	0	not out	9
Mr Bennett, not out	0	not out	9
Mr Ramshaw, b Reynard	0	did not bat	
Extras	14	Extras	18
Total	117	Total	112

SOUTH INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 7.

Yesterday was a splendid shooting day, all the ranges being occupied shooting at the 200 yards 1st Championship Match the Steward Prize. The Carton Cup, first stage, and the Kolar Gold Field's Cup, first stage. For the Championship Match the following were the first few prize winners:

Major Walton of Napier's Rifles 34 wins a telescope.

Sergeant Garrett of the Madras Railway Volunteers 34, Rs. 25.

Sergeant Major Ballard of the Upper Burma Volunteers 33, Rs. 15.

Cyclist Wilson of the Bangalore Volunteers 33 and Lance-Corpl Good of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers 33, Rs. 10 each.

The ranges were open since the time of the first series of unlimited entries closed, and the first possible 200 yards put up on a 2 inch invisible bull. Scores:

Corpl. Higgins of the Leicesters 35, Rs. 65.
Lieut. Henderson of Napier's Rifles 34.
Major Walton of the Napier's Rifles 34.
Sergt. Garrett of the Madras Railway Volunteers 34.
Capt. Colville of the South Indian Railway Volunteers 34.
Col.-Sergt Eden of the Bangalore Volunteers 34.
Corporal Coote of the Madras Volunteer Guards 34.
Lieut.-Hamilton of the Royal Fusiliers 34.
Lance-Corpl. Holley of the G. I. P. Volunteers 33.

Corpl. Good of the G. I. P. Volunteers 33. The first three prizes were of Rs. 65, Rs. 45 and Rs. 45.

The daily prize list yesterday for 200 yards was a long one—containing 6 names, but the leading scores were practically the same as that for the unlimited match, owing to firing being simultaneous. The ticket for long Range Competition for the Native Army was won by No. 10 Company, Sappers and Minners by 41 points and No. 14 Company of the same Corps was second with 39 points.

There were 16 competitors for the Cadets' Match and it was the first time such a competition was included in the Southern India Rifle Association Matches. The competiters had to fire at 200 yards with the result that Colr.-Sergt. Spears of the South Indian Railway Volunteers made 28; Captain Schaefer of the Bangalore Volunteers 27; Sergt. McCosh of the Kolar Gold Fields Volunteers 25 each winning Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15, respectively.

The Southern Mahratta Railway Prize and the South Indian Railway Association Stakes were two Championship Matches shot off this morning in fine weather. Four possibles were scored at each match. The average shooting was higher than last year's scores,

The winners of the Southern Mahratta Prize at 500 yards were Corpl. Allen of the Nilgiri Volunteers.
Corpl-Paul of the Kolar Gold Fields.
Corpl-Sore of the Suffolks.
Private Griffiths of the Essex scoring 35 points each and carrying away Rs. 25 each.
Twenty scores of 33, were counted out.
S. I. R. A. Stakes. 500 yards.
Sergeant Clarke of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.
Corporal Vanderholt of the Madras Railway.
Corporal Wills of the Kolar Gold Fields and Lance Corporal Holley of the G. I. P. Railway scored 35 points each carrying a prize purse of Rs. 26 1/4 each.
One score of 34 was counted out.

W. I. T. C. MEASUREMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 7.

The racing pony Maud, brought here from Calcutta by Potter, the trainer, was measured as fourteen hands this morning.

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THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 6.

DURING the rainy season in Western India one important fixture for golfers is the week at Nasik. It begins this year on September 10th and promises to be as interesting as usual. Owing to the steady, almost daily, rain which has fallen for the last three months the links are in particularly good condition, that is, in good condition for Nasik, because really good turf is conspicuous by its absence. Yet in saying this it appears a bit ungenerous, for the "lies" are often quite good and the putting, on most greens, fairly so. What most strikes a visitor from Bombay is that there is plenty of room everywhere, the country is wide and open; there are not crowds of people streaming across the maidan nor flocks of buffaloes lumbering across the drives. The air is fresh and sparkling, so invigorating as to make walking a pleasure. Away across pleasing wooded stretches of country rise hills of fantastic shape, with lights and shades of colour, with clouds floating softly across their tops or caressingly along their slopes, and presenting an endless cause of admiration to the onlooker. There are few links in India which present a prettier view than those at Nasik in the rains. The *maidan* on each side of the Trimbak Road, the northern half of which, by the bye, has lately been bought by the Club, is naturally suited for links; it provides all sorts of obstacles and requires a great variety of play. In course of time the greens may be improved, but owing to the dry and extreme heat of the summer it is doubtful if really good putting greens can ever be maintained except at great expense, and it is a moot point whether or not "browns" should be used all the year round as is done in some other up-country stations. When once the tricky nature of the "putting" is submitted to, nothing but praise can be given to the interesting character of the course, the charm of the scenery and the healthy tiredness to be obtained from an 18-hole round. Those who were in Nasik for "the week" last year will find familiar ground, for the alterations in the course have been few. The drive from the Pimpal tree across the road to the Old Home hole is still played in both the first and second round. The short hole, No. 17, has been lengthened a bit by placing the teeing ground some distance back which is certainly an improvement; and the last hole instead of having its teeing ground close to the 17th green, by which approaching players were blocked, has it now on the south side of the Trimbak Road. This last change simplifies the drive considerably, but perhaps this will be corrected later on by chosing a spot on the north of the road and west of the Collector's road.

The Golf Club, the Traveller's Bungalow, and most of the private bungalows will be full of visitors. Every year witnesses the addition of one or two bungalows to the all too view residences in Nasik. Every one feels it a pity that there are not more houses, but one can only hope this defect will soon be rectified and that all visitors who want to come, especially when they are keen golfers, will soon find ample accommodation.

POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 7.

The following are the entries for the Poona Open Polo Tournament, which begins on Monday, weather permitting. The 10th and 13th Hussars; the Poona Horse; the 33rd Cavalry; the Poona Gymkhana and the Bhopal Gymkhana.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 24TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 24th Aug. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Adleck, Mr and Mrs A R
Baker, Mr S
Drew, Mr T H
Duckett, Mrs and Miss M T
Jones, Mr A
Lansdowne, Mr T
Lees, Miss
McLaren, Mr L B
Moore, Mr W J
Mackay, Mr J
Russell, Mrs L and infant
Stanton, Mr and Mrs H F
Tollston, Mr C
Utting, Mr and Mrs J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Agnew, Mr H C
Askerey, Mr S M
Brown, Major and Mrs W H
Larker, Mr E A
Bowyer, Mr G F
Bowden, Mr H J A
Billeb, Mr F W
Brinson, Mr G J
Bersor, Lt-Col
Carroll, Mr C W A
Cetto, Mr V de
Costes, Mr J
Davison, Mr J W
Parrington, Mr S
Fowke, Mr E W
Grant, Capt W D
Gillmore, Dr and Mrs J C and infant
Hall, Mr W H
Hes, Capt F W
Johnson, Mr S M
Lewis, Mr R S
March, Lt B C
McSwiney, Lt H F C
Morrison, Mr
O'Riley, Mr A W
Heath, Mr G M
Reporter, Mr R N
Thorpe, Mr A F
Walsh, Dr J H
Winder, Dr W

FROM BRINDISI.

Davis, Mr J E
Harding, Mr C
Smith, Mr A McVicar
Wilkinson, Mr M

FROM PORT SAID—Comrachis, Mr

FROM ADEN.

Bubl, Maj A H
Pollock, Mrs and 2 infts

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF SEPTEMBER 8, 1856.]

We have received the first annual report of the Lawrence School at Aboo. This institution, which owes its origin, as two or three others of similar names and nature have done, to the liberal benevolence of Sir Henry Lawrence, is designed, we believe, to be to the Bombay Army, what that of Kussowlie is to Bengal, and that of Ootacamund to Madras. Here the children of European soldiery can be reared and trained in the bracing climate of the mountains, instead of being left to fade and perish on the sultry plains to which duty confines their parents. The founder, whose munificence as that of an exile and a mere sojourner in the land, is worthy of comparison with the benefactions of our generous Parsee Knight, gave five thousand rupees towards the establishment of the school, and subscribes two thousand rupees annually towards its maintenance. The institution which opened in December 1854, is now comfortably housed in a suitable and substantial building, erected at a cost of ten thousand rupees. Throughout 1855 there were fourteen boys and six girls in the school, but the numbers were subsequently increased to twenty-four boys and ten girls. Of these children twenty-three are pure Europeans and it is expected that admission will be confined to this class. The Bombay Education Society has undertaken to pay five rupees a month for each child received into the school and Government has been very liberal to the institution having presented it with Rs. 5,000 and promised to give 5,000 more when the number of pupils reaches seventy-five. It also continues their military pay to the master and the military apothecary which it has lent to the institution. Finally it has obtained from the Supreme Government a grant of Rs. 200 a month towards the maintenance of the school. The entire receipts for the first year were Rs. 26,005 and the expenditure, including cost of buildings, was Rs. 15,830. The education given appears to be of a practical and appropriate character, designed, in regard to the boys, to fit them for the public service in the Survey Department, the Telegraph office, &c. The diet and clothing, as described in the official statements are liberal and sufficient; well adapted to the wants of children living and growing four thousand feet above the level of the sea.

On Saturday evening before the rising of the Supreme Court, Mr. Edward Howard, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, moved on behalf of Byramjee Kershasjee, a Parsee convert to Christianity that a writ of *habeas corpus* be issued directed to his father-in-law Burjorji Dadabhoy, and requiring him to bring the convert's infant child into Court that it might be delivered to its father. The application was supported by affidavits made by Byramjee Kershasjee, Dr. Wilson and the Reverend Adam White. It appears that the child named Kaikhusro, was within the age of nurture, being only fourteen months old, and was kept by its mother in the house of Burjorjee Dadabhoy. The affidavit alleged that there was reason for aprehending that the child might be carried away beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in order to deprive the father of its custody. The Chief Justice said that the child being of very tender years ought to be in the charge of its mother: and it was not alleged in the affidavits that Burjorjee Dadabhoy refused the father access to the child at all reasonable times. Mr. Howard admitted that the affidavits were not as full as they might be, but said that as he was instructed, there would be no difficulty in making them more specific. The case had only just been put into his hands, and he was not prepared with the authorities, but he believed that he should be able to show that the father was entitled to the custody of the child, or at least to have the protection of the Court against any possible removal of the infant out of the jurisdiction of the Court. The learned gentleman said that he would not press the application but would renew it on Monday (this) morning. The Court assented and afterwards adjourned.

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1906.

INDIA IN THE ARGYLL MEMORIS.

The Memoirs of the late Duke of Argyll, recently published, contain much that is new and interesting to us, specially about India, as he took a keen interest throughout his long life in the affairs of this country and was at one time officially connected with it, as Secretary of State, in Mr. Gladstone's first and greatest Administration from 1868 to 1874. India had first stirred his attention, when he was hardly twenty-four and had just succeeded to the Dukedom, in forcible a manner when his near relation, a cousin on his mother's side, the famous Lord Dalhousie, was appointed Governor-General in 1847. The maiden speech which he made about India at the banquet given to Dalhousie by his Edinburgh friends on his departure for India, impressed that great statesman so much that he told his young kinsman "by the time I come back from India I'll find you high enough." This prediction came true, for Dalhousie returned in 1856 from his very eventful term of office when he was in the fullest sense the Great Moghul of India, annexing provinces and dethroning rulers in his eight short years as even Aurangzeb had not done during his half hundred, and found the Duke already in the Cabinet which he had entered as Lord Privy Seal in 1852, when he was not yet thirty. Whilst in the Cabinet of Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston, he answered all questions on India in the House of Lords though he was not officially connected with the Indian Department. But as the President of the Board of Control Sir Charles Wood was in the Commons and there was no Under Secretary in the Lords then, and, as the Duke showed great knowledge of India and his near kinsman was the ruler of India, he willingly represented the Department in the Lords. The successor of Dalhousie, Lord Canning, was also his close friend and the Duke succeeded him in the post, which he vacated on taking up the Governor-Generalship, of Postmaster-General.

He watched the Indian Administrations of both these rulers which fell on eventful and critical times with keen interest, and a little later when both of them died premature deaths in the prime of life, he wrote a powerful and memorable defence of their rule in the pages of the great whig quarterly, *Edinburgh Review* in 1863. These articles were republished and are to the present day very valuable for the statesmanlike manner in which the two rulers and especially Dalhousie are vindicated. When Dalhousie, on his return, was attacked with great violence at the outbreak of the Mutiny which was then ignorantly attributed to his rule, the Duke, knowing the injustice of the charge and that it could be refuted unanswerably by the returned ruler himself with the aid of his official knowledge, urged upon the infirm and broken down man to do it and silence his detractors. His reply at a pathetic interview was prompt : "My dear Argyll, I never will say one word in my own defence until I can say it in the House of Lords." That he could never do as he died shortly after at the early age of forty-eight. The Duke followed the course of the Mutiny with the most anxious attention, and read all the official papers, published and secret, about it as he was responsible for Indian Affairs in the House of Lords up to March 1858. It is therefore very interesting to know his opinion about its real nature and causes as it was based on the best knowledge then available. The Duke thus refers to the subject in his Autobigraphy which breaks off at the end of the Mutiny Year 1857. "One result of my close reading of all the facts was an early and firm conviction that we had to deal, not with a popular insurrection, but with a military mutiny, and with that alone. But there was another conviction forced upon my mind—namely this ; that the Mutiny was due to a genuine religious panic, communicating itself from mind to mind under the uncontrollable impulses of superstitious fears. It was not in its origin any political conspiracy, although of course it set up conspiracies without number, racial, political and religious. But many of the phenomena were not only curious, but mysterious." At the time of the outbreak there was the great drawback that there was no one who could organize all our military forces, as Anson the Commander-in-Chief was old and infirm and broke down at the very beginning, dying at Simla before he could come down to the plains. "We had plenty of heroic men such as Havelock and Sir Henry Lawrence and Outram. But we had no man to co-ordinate our separate forces, and to combine all their efforts to supreme results. To my intense relief, Palmerston and the Cabinet determined to send out Sir Colin Campbell as Commander-in-Chief over the Army of India. I went to him directly, and finding him at home in a small house in Knightsbridge, I told him of his appointment, and asked him how soon he would be ready to go. His reply was instantaneous : 'To-morrow afternoon.' He left England on the 12th of July, and on the 22nd of November everyone of the threatened victims of massacres in Lucknow had been redeemed from a dreadful death and been restored to safety." After the Mutiny when the East India Company was attacked by people as the cause of all our troubles, the Duke rightly held that it was not responsible and was not in favour of its abolition. But his colleagues in the Cabinet thought otherwise. "I have frequently been warned in the House, 'Oh, don't commit yourself too much in defence of the Company' and this not because any real fault could be found with the action of the Government of India, but because the Directors and the Company are so unpopular that it is considered best to keep, as it were, in a separate boat.'" Palmerston went out of office before he could carry his Bill through, and the transfer of India to the Crown, which, as the Duke says, was generally regarded at the time as a trophy for the Premiership of Palmerston, fell to the lot of Lord Derby to achieve a few months later. The Duke became Secretary of State for India ten years later when Disraeli ceased to be Premier and Gladstone formed his first Administration at the end of 1868.

During the Duke's tenure of the India Office the Government of India proposed to deal with the present proprietors of the then North-West Provinces in a way similar to what they have done recently with those proprietors in the Bombay Presidency. The great agitation against the recent Land Amendment Act will be remembered as it took place only a few years ago. The Duke of Argyll would have supported the principle of opposition to this Act as he thus vigorously criticised, in a private letter to Lord Northbrook, the Government of India proposals with regard to the landowners of the North-West Provinces : "What are the causes at work ? The papers explain them. Peace, order, and good government are giving a value to ownership which it never had before ; that is to say, a great number of owners find that they can get a good price for their ownership, and are desirous to get it. A great many other persons are, of course, desirous to give that price. The State steps in, and says to the owner : You must not sell your ownership. We wish to keep you as owner, and even though you have already sold, we will not allow the bargain you have made to stand. We will protect you from that bargain, we will insist that you shall keep at least a part of that ownership which you meant to sell, and which another man meant to buy, and thought he had bought, and moreover, however careless and extravagant you may be, whatever may have been the follies which compelled you to sell, still we regard you as so invaluable to the State, that we must insist on your keeping, and never selling the part ownership which we restore to you. Is this reasonable language ? Yet is not this a plain statement of the real feelings which dictate this legislation ? If you do admit ownership, admit it to be freely saleable. Do not tell a man that he is owner, and forbid him to sell when he finds it his interest to do so. Perpetual entails are being denounced in Europe by land reformers where those entails are in favour of large owners. You are now proposing to introduce them in India in favour of a pauper and bankrupt class of peasant proprietors ! *Heritable*, but not *transferable*, rights of privileged occupancy! What is this but a bastard ownership, perpetually entailed upon a class which in the struggle for existence, which the progress of society involves, and without which no progress is possible, is being found too weak to hold its own ?" We have quoted these vigorous remark of the Duke somewhat fully as the question was only recently discussed in Bombay and is of great importance. There are some very interesting remarks on the other questions which came up for discussion or settlement during the Duke's Secretaryship of India, such as that of the Income Tax, which had been levied in 1870 but was very unpopular owing chiefly, the Duke thought, to the opposition of the official class, of the export duties and especially of Railway policy. But we must refer the reader to the volumes themselves, as we have already exhausted the space at our disposal.

The Bank of India.

We publish to-day the Prospectus of the new "Bank of India" Limited, which was formally registered yesterday ; and, while it has become one of the most formidable factors in the Joint Stock enterprise of the Western Presidency, it opens out quite a new feature of Banking in India. The capital of one Crore of Rupees will, it is more than probable, be over-subscribed, nearly half that amount having been under-written before the institution was practically launched. The Directorate is a strong one, representing as it does the heads of some of the largest and most substantial financial and industrial enterprises connected with the City of Bombay—indeed, we may say, with the Commerce of India—than which nothing could spell greater security for the success of this important undertaking. The formulators of the scheme are to be congratulated on the power of prescience they have exhibited in dividing the capital into shares of Rs. 100, thus affording all classes of persons who are providently inclined the opportunity to add their little to the "stock pot," thereby popularising the concern and enlarging the scope of interest it will create in the area of its adoption—an example that we would commend to the special consideration of Company promoters. That the main operations of the Bank are to be confined at the outset to the Internal Trade of India is an assurance that the promoters have fully realised the conspicuous fact that they will thus supply and improve the autonomic conditions that play so important a part in the Commerce and Trade of India. Under the most adverse circumstances affecting her Finance and Exchange, India has made phenomenal progress in commercial advancement, and under more congenial and helpful conditions the measure of the development of the future can easily be ganged. In other words, the principle of fostering internal trade, which the Directorate has adopted, may be taken as the first step—though not the least important—in the strides that practical finance is intended to make ahead of theoretical—or, may we say, "official"—finance. In the 4th and 5th paragraphs of the Prospectus will be found the "Charter" of the Bank's working : it embraces in effect the solid provisions of Section 36 of the Presidency Banks' Act, which provides for the advancing and lending of money and opening cash-credits upon the security of

(*a*) Government Paper ;
(*b*) Guaranteed Stock or Debentures ;
(*c*) Municipal, Port Trust, and Improvement Trust Debentures ;

and proscribes all those classes of business which are specified in Section 37 of that Act. And if to the aforesaid conditions be added the expressed intention of the Board of Directors to do a "safe business which will give a safe return," the most sceptical mind must admit that all the essentials of safety have been secured in the Constitution of the "Bank of India," whose credit and reputation must, as a result, advance with time and opportunity. In short, all the potentialities exist for a sound, glorious, and useful career ; and we believe that such will be the verdict of popular acclaim, which is justified by the personnel of the Directorate, to whom, and to the child of their creation, we wish all success.

Royal and Imperial Hopes and Fears.

Once again Her Majesty Queen Alexandra finds herself in her own beloved Denmark, the home of her forefathers, where all the memories of her girlhood are centred. Every summer for many years the Sea King's Daughter has visited her native land, and year by year the meeting with her relatives grew more pathetic, and for a decade or so it has always seemed that each visit to her father would be the last. Now that event has happened, and no more will Alexandra stroll in the gardens of Bernstoff with her beloved parent, as she has done almost every summer for the last forty years. Good King Christian has gone, but Queen Alexandra's brother reigns in his stead, and if Bernstoff can no longer feel like home, another summer resort has opened to Her Majesty in Norway, where her daughter now reigns beside her Danish husband. But still Denmark will have its place in the Queen's heart. Her Majesty is building a villa there, which is to serve as her summer residence, and where she has now gone to superintend the final touches to the furnishing and decorations of this small Royal retreat. There she will doubtless meet her sister the Dowager Empress of Russia year by year, until the remorseless hand of Death shall make further inroads into this united Royal family. There the Empress Dagmar has arrived and there the Royal and Imperial sisters will doubtless unfold the secrets of their hearts, and recount the incidents in the lives of their august and kingly children since last they met at the obsequies of their beloved sire. And what a lot they will have to tell each other ! And what a difference lies between the circumstances under which the members of the Royal houses which they represent live ! To-day Russia is red with revolution, and the Fleet is ready for the flight of the Czar and Czarina, should that unhappy event become necessary, while the King and Queen of England have nothing to disturb their breasts more exciting than the peregrinations of the younger members of their family about the Empire. Since last Queen Alexandra met the Widow of Russia, the Prince and Princess of Wales have returned from their successful tour of India ; the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have returned from South Africa ; Princess Charles of Denmark has become Queen of Norway ; and a host of minor events have occurred which are sure to be the subjects of exchanges of opinion between the two Imperial ladies. Their hopes and fears must be an endless source of speculation between them, for the worst is always imminent in the Royal Family of Russia, and no one knows what an hour may bring forth. The Empress Dagmar has had a troubled life, and ever since the awful assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius, the Czar's uncle, on February 17 of last year, she must have lived in fear and trembling lest the same fate should overtake her son the Czar.

The R. I. M. S. "Hardinge," will leave Bombay for Rangoon and Madras on the 24th instant.

The R. I. M. S. Minto, will leave Bombay for Aden on the 15th September.

Surgeon-General Bomford, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, has returned to Simla.

Major Marker, on vacating the post of A. D. C to the Commander-in-Chief will return Home next Saturday week.

A further allotment of Rs. 10,630 has been sanctioned for Police buildings in the Madras Presidency.

It is understood that the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, the Finance Member, visits Madras and probably Mysore shortly.

The statement that Major Daly, A.G.G. Central India, goes Home on six months' leave is incorrect. The period of leave is only six weeks.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Moldavia" with the homeward Mails of the 1st instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson, the Revenue Member, will make a tour to Madras in November, and may possibly go to Burma.

The P. and O. s.s. "Mazagon" with the China Mails has left Colombo, 7th September 1906, is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Monday.

From the 25th to the 31st ultimo, 3 Europeans, 20 East Indians, 23 Native Christians, 432 Hindus, and 43 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 527. The death rate was 3·7 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 51·9. The deaths are thus classified:—cholera 53, small-pox 1, fevers 99, bowel-complaints 104, and other causes 270.

The following telegram has been received by Government from His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople :—"Pilgrim regulations for ensuing season will impose only five days' quarantine on pilgrim vessels from India if vessel is provided with certificate that she has been disinfected and undergone rat destruction immediately before embarking pilgrims, effects of pilgrims have been disinfected in a stove, pilgrims have been isolated for the five days preceding departure and these measures are annotated on bill of health."

It has been decided that, for a limited time, non-commissioned officers and men of the General Duty Section of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving at home, who have completed one year's service with the colours, may be permitted to complete the term of their enlistment in the Army Reserve, provided they have a satisfactory guarantee of employment.

During the work that has resulted in the raising of the Mikasa, Admiral Togo's old battleship, the Japanese had on one of the barges moored over her a model, exact in every detail, of the sunken vessel. The place and extent of the holes caused by explosion were shown, and as these rents were repaired, the corresponding holes in the model were covered over. Thus it was possible to see at once what progress was being made.

A Charleston (Illinois) gentleman named Crim advertised for a wife, and received a reply from a Kansas widow, who enclosed a photograph which showed her to be the possessor of personal charms. More letters were exchanged, and finally a meeting was arranged. On the day appointed Mr. Crim met her at the station and asked, "Have you any luggage, my dear ?" "Oh yes," she replied." "I have a few little things in the carriage." Thereupon a procession of six sturdy children, ranging in age from five up to seventeen, filed out of the carriage. At the sight Crim threw up both hands, and declared the engagement off.

The Duke of Connaught, some years ago, *Black and White* states, was the guest of Sir Edwin Arnold at Tokio. Just before leaving, he remarked to Sir Edwin : "You have proved a most untiring host, but there is one thing you have not shown me which this country is noted for, and that is an earthquake." Sir Edwin smiled grimly, and was about to reply when a violent earthquake shock actually took place, part of the building being damaged. The Duchess came running in in a frantic state of alarm, and when the Duke had quieted her fears he turned to Sir Edwin and coolly remarked, "Oh, you wonderful magician. I thought I was not asking too much of you !"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LONDON, August 24.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

In the temporary lull in Home politics the recent meeting of the King of England and the German Emperor has continued to attract a good deal of attention—perhaps more attention than the event merits. At any rate there is no reason to alter one's opinion as to the character of the exchange of civilities between the two sovereigns. There is no "nervousness" in France on the subject, but nevertheless the announcement that the King on his return home from Marienbad will travel *via* Cherbourg has given special satisfaction to our allies across the Channel. One of the most interesting comments on the situation is made by that important journal the *Siecle*. "If one may believe the German papers" says the *Siecle* "there are grounds for thinking that the *entente cordiale* may yet prove to be as practically useful for England as it was last year for the French. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* recently affirmed the rights of Germany in the valley of the Nile. If the suggestions of that journal meant anything it would be that William II. was likely to re-open the Egyptian question as he did that of Morocco." The *Siecle* adds, "We prefer to believe that these pernicious counsels will not be followed in Berlin. We are, at all events, convinced that they will not be followed openly, since that would involve too many risks. Indirect ways, however" as the *Siecle* reminds us " are not wanting, and no one has forgotten the Akabah affair, in which the connivance of Germany was, according to that journal, generally acknowledged. There is also the Bagdad Railway question, and it would be a clever *coup* to induce England to cease putting any obstacles in the way of the German scheme in return for Germany's abandonment of her rights in Egypt." Only, as the *Siecle* adds "German interests in Egypt are imaginary and merely put forward as an object of barter.

Apropos, another influential French journal, the *Temps*, publishes from Cairo an article which throws some light on German methods as well as exposing the aims of Pan-Islamism in Egypt of Mustapha Kamel, who was recently received with open arms by an audience of innocent Londoners. We are told that no European in Egypt believes a word he says. The correspondent of the *Temps* quotes from Mustapha's Journal *el Lewa* what are described as startling proofs of his European campaign and of his affiliation with Baron Oppenheim, the zealous Pan-German.

The *Temps* writer insists that the Pan-Islamic propaganda is a real danger both to France and England. It is the more dangerous as the revival of Mussulman ambition if fostered by Germany, who has at her disposal newspapers, who has made friends with the dignitaries of the University of El Azhar, and has in Cairo a remarkably organized Mussulman bureau. The sonorous phrases of the Egyptian Nationalists, of which Mustapha Kamel gave those who listened to him at the Criterion an example, should be read with profound distrust.

THE TIMES AND INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A dull season has one advantage at least ; it enables the Press to devote space to subjects which, in other times, are apt to be accorded little hospitality or even ignored. I am afraid that in this category India must be included. But India has had a fairly good innings in the *Times* this week. To begin with Mr. Hyndman, who does not become wiser as he grows older, has afforded an opportunity to people who know more about India to correct his erroneous views, which he once more put forwards with such a curious air of infallibility. Then the writer of the articles on Indian affairs develops his views on the extension of local government in a manner calculated, I fear, to give your "patriots" a shock. Finally we have a characteristic letter from Sir Henry Cotton gloating over the enforced resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller and adignified reply from Sir William Ward. "I join with the many who, both in India and in this country, including natives and Europeans, officials and non-officials, feel extreme regret that Sir Bompfylde's resignation has been accepted. It will only cause further trouble to the authorities on the spot. We may now look for a further continuance of the farcical agitation which, in the interest of peace and good government, ought to have been put a stop to long ago, and which I, with many others, cannot help thinking Sir Bampfylde Fuller would before this have put a stop to if he had only been allowed a free hand. I must make one short quotation from Sir H. Cotton's letter. He says:—His (Sir Bampfylde's) resignation, therefore, comes as no surprise. It was impossible that he could retain office under Mr. Morley or, indeed, under any Liberal Ministry. If there cannot be government by the people at least there must be government "through the people." Liberals, except that very minute proportion who share Sir Henry Cotton's views, will not thank him for once more trying to identify their party with the actions of those who are carrying their hostility to the *Raj* to such dangerous lengths.

THE WAR OFFICE AGAIN.

Was there not some years ago a Commander-in-Chief who thought it *infra dig*, for an officer and a gentleman to travel second class on a P. and O. steamer ? I wonder what the distiguished General alluded to, thinks of the recent order of those strange beings in Pall Mall that "in order to save money for the nation" officers on duty should make use of tramcars whenever possible. "Penny wise and pound foolish" has always been the motto of our muddling Army administrators. It is now notified that the order is not to apply to "occasions when time or special surroundings make the use of the cars undesirable." For example, officers in uniform are not expected to "travel through the more populous parts of a large town by tramcars when the latter are likely to be crowded." But they are expected to employ this democratic mode of locomotion when they can do so "with due regard to proper respect for uniform and without appreciable loss of time." The explanation is as silly as the orginal order which, if we are to believe a statement published this morning, did not emanate from Mr. Haldane but from some subordinate desirous of meeting the "wild cry of economy which has echoed through the dismal passages of the War Office for the past six months." Still, I suppose the thing had to be sanctioned by Mr. Haldane, who should not allow his "thinking" to prevent him from keeping a watchful eye upon the underlings of the department over which he presides and in which, though he may not be the failure some are pronouncing him, he has his spurs to win. What an evanescent thing popularity is ! The very same people who, when the present Government was formed singled out Mr. Haldane as the strong men of the combination, are now expressing bitter disappointment with him because the changes he has made or adumbrated are not to their liking. The sternest of his critics, however, are willing to concede that he himself acted under pressure when he issued his *jiat* for the reduction of the Guards, but they say he should have resigned rather than consent to a measure of which he inwardly disapproved. One cannot help smiling at this naive suggestion. After waiting so many years for office a man like Mr. Haldane does not retire for a trifle. And it is hardly fair to him to denounce his conduct of the affairs of the Army before he has been in charge twelve months and before any of his plans have had time to mature.

THE MONTAGU COURT MARTIAL.

The public are in a grumbling mood not only with regard to the Army but to the Navy, and following the judgment of the Tribunal, which has been trying Captain Adair and his navigating lieutenant, certain papers are endeavouring to harrow our feelings every morning by dilating on the rather remarkable series of mishaps that have lately occurred to British warships. First, there is the melancholy loss on Lundy Island of one of the finest of our battleships. Then came the serious damage to the Duncan battleship whilst assisting the *Montagu*. Shortly afterwards a third and even more modern battleship, the *Hindustan* was, inexcusably it seems, rendered *hors de combat*. Through the neglect to take proper precautions when she was docked at Gibraltar she received a bad strain, the result being that she "must undergo lengthy repairs." The fourth regrettable occurence" is an accident to the *Hindostan's* sister ship the *Dominion* now in Canadian waters. She ran on an "unknown rock" and, according to the latest news, is leaking forward. All these things combined have produced a feeling in some quarters that all may not be well with the Navy, and the *Times* hastens to reassure the public that there is no foundation for the assertion that the skill we look for in those who navigate the King's ships has been lowered of late and that naval officers are less capable of maintaining this standard of safety than they were some years ago. This is borne out by figures taken over a series of years. Happily in these days such a disaster as that which has befallen the *Montagu* is exceptionally rare, while the percentage of groundings of all kinds to the number of ships in commission was just half what it was in 1882. With regard to the *Montagu* trial the opinion in Naval circles was that Captain Adair would be let off with a reprimand, this idea being based upon his reputation in the service and the admittedly high tone prevailing upon his ship. Whether the sentences passed upon Captain Adair and Lieutenant Dathan err on the side of severity or not it is a pity that the question is not discussed without the acerbity which has characterised some letters in the Press. I particularly refer to the correspondence in the *Mail* under the heading "Are Naval officers slack." A correspondent signing himself "Watch keeper, R. N," indignantly protests against the "shameful imputations that are being made broadcast against the service as the result of the "Montagu Court Martial." He declares that these charges are made by merchants, Captains and Yachtsmen whose experience does not entitle them to sit in judgment upon naval officers. The Captain of a liner "steams to and fro all his life upon one beaten track, the yachtsman cruises in and out of well-known ports in the best of weather. Let such critics if they can" says "Watchkeeper" "produce denite facts, and not general accusations couched in vague terms, before they dare to impugn His Majesty's Navy. "Windjammer" refers "Watchkeeper" to the two contrasted cases in the evidence given before the Court-martial on the "Montagu" officers, "A merchant vessel is seen by a warship off Lundy, approaching the island too closely and running into danger. The warship's officers shout a warning to her with the megaphone, whereupon she instantly drops anchor comes to and is safe. The Naval Captain hears the echo of his siren from the face of the cliffs towards which he is steering in a thick fog. He takes no instant action, but orders the siren to be sounded again. The echo is louder than before, but still he does not anchor or put the engines full speed astern. On the contrary, he orders hard-a-starboard, and only some instants later, when the opportunity of saving the ship has gone, does he put the engines full speed astern. Had he dropped his anchors at once, as the merchant seaman did, the *Montagu* would probably have been afloat to-day. For the sake of the good relations that ought always to exist between the Mercantile marine and the Royal Navy it is to be hoped that this correspondence will not be carried any further. There is one point however that may have to be elucidated when Parliament meets. Rightly or wrongly there is an impression that the operations undertaken to save the *Montagu* have not been as skilful as they might be. This impression has been strengthened by a report communicated to the *Times* by a correspondent "that although the Liverpool Salvage Co. was employed, it was only to carry out the orders of the Naval authorities, and that many of the methods used were quite out of date, and such as no one of recent experience in salvage work would have employed." It may be that the orders refered to were justified by the circumstances, but it is clear that when the House of Commons reassembles in October Mr. Robertson will have to explain.

H. M. S. "DOMINION" AND THE DOMINION.

The "Dominion" has been sent on a visit to Canada ostensibly as a compliment to the Canadians, but really, I suspect, as a hint to the most prosperous of the Colonies that a little help in keeping up the Navy would not be refused by the much-bled Motherland. So far there is no sign that the hint has been taken. I must not forget however to say that Canada has made the *Dominion* what is grandiloquently called a natural presentation in the shape of a few articles of plate and a sum of £300 the interest of which is to provide fat prizes for gunnery proficiency. One gentleman who took part in the presentation, Mr. Johnson, Acting Mayor of Halifax, seems to have had qualms of conscience for he expressed regret that Canada had not paid the whole cost of the ship. The Prime Minister (Sir Wilfred Laurier) however brushed aside this suggestion by saying that he was not so warlike as Mr. Johnson, being a man of peace and preferring expenditure on peaceful arts, national development and transcontinental thoroughfares. Some one might have reminded the Canadian Premier of a certain well-worn but true adage—*si vis pacem para bellum*. The Governor-General Earl Grey, went to Quebec to make the national presentation and Sir Mortimer Durand went all the way from Washington to grace the proceedings. If a national presentation can be included by Sir Wilfred Laurier in the category of peaceful arts or National development, Canada must be congratulated on having had such a good return for her expenditure. The Canadians certainly are justified in priding themselves on their pre-eminence in the art of advertising.

MRS. LANGTRY.

A curious thing occurred at Folkestone two days ago. Mrs. Langtry gave a performance in the Pier Pavilion and when it was over, she was followed by a portion of the audience who hissed her and applied uncomplimentary names to her. It appears that the mob, for so they must be designated, were dissatisfied on account of the shortness of the piece in which the well-known actress appeared. The little play she produced lasted only 20 minutes whereas it seems they expected something in three acts and lasting the whole evening. According to Mrs. Laugtry's version the demonstrators were members of her own sex, and the local correspondent of a London paper gives us the further information that they were not hooligans but, apparently, a good class of visitors. Mrs. Langtry had to be escorted from the pier by three policemen and was naturally upset by this unmannerly—I beg pardon—unwomanly demonstration. Folkestone rather plumes itself on being superior to some other watering places, but I venture to say that a Southend or Margate audience would not have treated Mrs. Langtry in such a disgraceful way. With all respect to the Folkestone correspondent—I have mentioned—I venture to think that the women who assailed Mrs. Langtry properly deserve to be called hooligans or whatever may be the feminine equivalent of that word. If anybody ought to have been hissed it was, apparently the management. Mrs. Langtry was, as she tells us, merely engaged to give a recitation, but she decided to appear in a short play which lasted twenty minutes and which she is to produce at New York in a few weeks. It is announced this evening that she has been unable to go to Bournemouth to fulfil an engagement at the Winter Gardens in that town. She is said to be suffering from an entire loss of voice which is attributed to nervous shock at Folkestone. Will the conduct of the "lady" visitors of Folkestone be regarded by the shrieking sisterhood as another reason why women should vote ?

OLLA PODRIDA.

Some of the London papers have been much exercised as to the true inwardness of the approaching visit to England of Dr. Jameson, Prime Minister of Cape Colony. A Reuter telegram said that he had been "summoned home on urgent affairs," but the Colonial Office, the De Beers Company with which he is connected and the Chartered Company, all say they know nothing of this. The explanation of Dr. Jim's new home is surely sufficiently obvious ; he has heard that Mr. Brodrick is on his way out to South Africa. The ex-Secretary of State for India with Mrs. Brodrick and Miss Sybil Brodrick is a passenger by the "Carisbrooke Castle" on Saturday.

Amongst the 800 London tenants of Lord Northampton who visited his country seat at Castle Ashby to make presentations to Lord Compton upon his coming of age were a number wearing the frock coat and silk hat. Lord Northampton, wearing a lounge suit and homely-looking straw hat, greeted his guests on the terrace. The day was a broiling one, and when one of the visitors in a half-apologetic sort of way suggested that the occasion demanded the conventional dress, the noble lord replied, "I am very sorry for you. The only time I wear a silk hat is when I go to certain places, and when I come home I am only too glad to put it away out of sight."

LABOUR RIOTS IN SOUTH WALES.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NON-TRADE UNIONISIS.

Amazons on the War Path.

HOUSES RAIDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Extraordinary scenes have occurred in connection with the strike of South Wales miners in order to protest against the employment of non-Unionists. A mob of women raided the houses of the non Unionists, dragged them out and stripped them. Covered with black they lead the non-Unionists from their houses, throwing some of them in the river on their way and marching the others in white shirts through the streets.

THE AMIRS' TOUR TO INDIA.

Significance of the Visit.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The *Times* says it would be misleading to pretend that the visit of the Amir to India was in any way significant as it would have been two or three years ago, while pledges and obligations continue to bind the Amir and ourselves they are now not likely to cause a development of the kind threatened in the past. The overthrow of Russia in Manchuria and her internal dissensions, together with our Treaty with Japan have greatly lessened the value of Afghanistan as a factor in all possible international complications.

The *Times* believes the Amir has had the sagacity to recognise that his position is no longer what it was at the time of the Dane Mission.

EXACT DATE OF ARRIVAL UNCERTAIN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 7.

Until the Amir's dates are definitely fixed and, at present all reports as to exact time of his arrival in India are merely surmises, the cold weather movements of various high officials are necessarily unsettled. The statement that the Financial Member will visit Mysore before going to Calcutta is, therefore, premature. In the same way Sir Denzil Ibbetson's plans are provisional. After seeing Lady Ibbetson off from Bombay at the end of October, Sir Denzil will go across to Madras (staying a couple of days at Hyderabad *en route*) and from there will take a steamer to Rangoon. The Hon'ble Member will probably remain in Burma on tour until his return to India is required.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE QUEEN AND DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Arrival at Copenhagen.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia have arrived at Copenhagen.

BRITISH MINISTER AT TEHERAN.

Departure for Persia.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Mr. Spring-Rice, the British Minister at Teheran, has started for Persia.

THE SEPARATION LAW IN FRANCE.

Passive Resistance Adopted.

ROME APPRECIATES THE BISHOPS ACTION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

It is understood that the French bishops will adopt a policy of passive resistance towards the Separation Law and will continue celebrating Mass in the churches as if nothing had happened, and leave the Government to do its worst.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

Cardinal Merry del Val has telegraphed to the Archbishop of Paris that the French Bishops' address has afforded His Holiness the Pope the great satisfaction as he finds therein fresh evidence of complete adhesion of the French Episcopate to the Holy See.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Practically Ended.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The hostilities in Cuba are practically suspended, and it is now expected the insurgents will submit.

THE CAMBRIDGE-HARVARD RACE.

To be Rowed to a Finish.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

The rules for the Cambridge-Harvard Race provide that the race is to be rowed over again, if there is any mishap to either crew.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The betting on the Harvard Cambridge boat race is 5 to 6 Cambridge.

THE ST. LEGER.

Scratching and Latest Betting.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The following is the latest betting in the St. Leger :—

13 to 8 Keystone.
5 to 2 Troutbeck.
8 to 1 Plum Tree.
8 to 1 Storm.
100 to 9 Malua.
100 to 8 Gorgos.
100 to 6 Prince William.
20 to 1 Beppo.
20 to 1 Gingal.
25 to 1 Spate.
25 to 1 Hayton.
25 to 1 Athi.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Saucy has been scratched for the St. Leger.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

Newspaper Correspondent Attacked.

RIGOROUS ACTION WANTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Russian newspapers give the gloomiest picture of the financial situation in the provinces. The peasants and large and small landowners are unable or unwilling to pay taxes, and the Local Government bodies are impecunious.

Mr. Fraser the correspondent of the *Standard*, who is at present at Warsaw has been arrested and flogged by soldiers, and only escaped death through the intervention of an officer.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Russian Communique, which also provides for the summary trial and execution of offenders by Court Martial, is welcomed in Russia except by the Extremists.

Meanwhile revolutionary ideas are spreading apace and gaining adhesion among the peasants.

LADY MINTO'S VISIT TO DELHI.

Opening of Victoria Memorial Hospital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 7.

It is expected that Lady Minto, during her brief visit to Delhi in November, will open the Victoria Memorial Hospital.

As already stated Her Excellency will also lay the foundation-stone of the Zenana Hospital which is about to be built under the auspices of the Cambridge Mission.

THE POLITICAL AGENT IN SIKHIM.

Proceeds Home with the Maharajah's Son.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 7.

Mr. Claude White, the Political Agent of Sikhim, has taken three months' leave, and is proceeding to England with Maharaj Kumar, the son of Maharaja of Sikhim. Mr. C. A. Bell, will hold charge of the office of Political Agent during Mr. White's absence.

RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE LANCE.

Under Consideration by the Military Authorities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 7.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—We hear from Home that the question of the "Lance" is again receiving the attention of the Military authorities. It is stated that several distinguished Cavalry Officers have made strong representations to the War Office on the subject of rearming Cavalry Regiments with the Lance as of old. At present it is largely carried simply for ceremonial purposes at Home. The strongest point in its favour is its advantage in warfare against uncivilised troops and its effectiveness in the pursuit of a broken enemy. At Home it will be remembered that the Lance was practically thrown aside as one of the so-called "lessons" of the South African War.

GRANT OF ALLOWANCES FOR SIMLA CLERKS.

Lord Curzon's Proposal Taking Shape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 7.

Lord Curzon, two years ago, promised to take into favourable consideration, the hard case of the Simla clerks arising out of the prevailing high rents of dwelling houses and cost of living in Simla, and he appointed a Committee to report on the subject, which was presented in due course. But Lord Curzon was not satisfied with the recommendations made, which he thought were inadequate and accordingly referred the Report back for reconsideration in a more liberal spirit. Unfortunately he left India before the second report took final shape ; but the Committee's proposals have now been drafted and placed before the Viceroy for sanction. When the Government of India have passed orders on the same, it is likely that the Punjab Government may follow suit with concessions in the shape of Simla allowances on the same lines.

MAD DOGS IN SRINAGAR.

Several Accidents Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 7.

Great scare has been caused by mad dogs in Srinagar. There were several about at the beginning of the season, but the scare seemed to have subsided until a few days ago when a lady shopping in the bazaar was badly bitten in the leg by a stray pariah dog. In spite of the great pain the lady was suffering from, she had the presence of mind to insist on the animal being killed, and had its brain sent to Kasauli for examination. An urgent wire from the Institute sent the lady off there immediately. She is now reported to be getting on satisfactorily.

Several natives have been bitten lately. A poor skin seller and his family were severely bitten. The man's case seemed hopeless, but the matter being brought to the notice of the Maharaja, the skin seller and his family were sent to Kasauli and have returned cured.

SIND-EGYPTIAN COTTON CROPS.

Goverrment Measure for its Disposal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Committee of the Karachi Chamber has approved of the measures suggested by Government for the disposal of the next Sind-Egyptian Cotton Crop. The Committee is of opinion that Government assistance need not go beyond the transportation of the crop to the Central Market and the sale of the same by auction on advertised dates, should cultivators desire to take advantage of such a procedure.

CIVIL POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 7.

Mr. W. Rencuf, Director of Agriculture in the Punjab, goes on seven months' leave next summer and Mr. E. Abbot, C. S., on leave, will act for him.

Captain Irvine, District Judge of Simla, will go to Lahore as an Additional Divisional Judge in October and Mr. P. Thompson, C. S., will be the District Judge of Simla during the ensuing cold weather.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Dearth of Mining Experts.

RE-ORGANISATION SANCTIONED WITH BETTER PAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry have issued the following Resolution on Geology and Minerals :—

The Government of India have recently had before them the question of the re-organisation of Geological Survey Department. Owing to the expansion of mining interprise in America, South Africa, Australia and other countries there is at present a large and growing demand for mining and geological experts. Men possessing a sound scientific education and with practical experience of mining and geological work command very high salaries. This has not been with our effect on the Geological Survey Department and it has become increasingly difficult to enlist candidates possessing a technical training. It has in fact, become evident that rates of pay in force are insufficient to attract a class of officers whom it is desired to secure and that is necessary to offer to Geological Officers salaries, bearing a reasonable relation to emoluments which they could obtain in open market. The only alternative to an increase in rates of pay would be to recruit officers who have obtained a soundgeneral education but who have not received a special preparation for gelogical work,

In that case it would be necessary to train them after their appointment to the Department—a process which would not only result in a considerable loss of power, but is also open to objection inasmuch as there would be no guarantee at the time of their appointment that the candidates selected would develop qualities and acquire specialised knowledge which are essential to the satisfactory conduct of work of the Department. It was also found that rates of pay were not liberal enough to retain officers after they had acquired sufficient experience to qualify them as Mining and Geological experts. The Government were, therefore, threatened with the danger of losing the service of trained experts at a time when their services were absolutely indispensable. Not only was a material increase in pay of various grades required but also a considerable addition to the strength of the existing establishments,

The rapid expansion of the economic side of work is a new feature and it is regarded as vitally important that all possible facilities should be given to assist development upon a sound basis of mining industries in India. The necessity for rapid completion of the Geological Survey of India has frequently been urged on the Government of India who fully recognize the immediate scientific and ultimate practical advantages of this work, but it was felt that the Geological Survey Department could not, with its existing strength, undertake scientific work for the performance of which it was primarily constituted and at the same time devote that amount of attention which interests of India now demaad to purely economic enquiries,

Proposals for the reorganisation of the Department were, therefore, submitted to the Secretary of State and have now received his approval. The following are the changes which have been made in its constitution. Two short term appointments of Mining Specialists have been abolished and two new appointments have been added to the graded list in their place. Three new appointments have been added to the cadre ; an ungraded post to be held by a trained chemist has been created carrying a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem rising to Rs. 1,000 by annual increments of Rs. 50. A distinction between Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents has been abolished and all graded officers below the rank of Superintendent will be styled Assistant Superintendents and will receive a monthly pay of Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 1,000 by annual increments of Rs. 30 during the first five years and of Rs. 50 thereafter, One Assistant Superintendent employed as Palæontologist will obtain, as at present, a monthly allowance of Rs. 150. The scale of pay of Superintendents has been fixed at Rs. 1,000 per mensem rising to Rs. 1,400 by annual increments of Rs. 80. The pay of the Director has been raised from Rs. 1,500 rising by Rs. 60 to Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,000. As a fixed personal allowance, Rs. 500 a month has been especially sanctioned for the present to the Director Mr. Holland, in addition to the pay of his appointment.

In view of this increased emoluments the exchange compensation allowance will not be granted, to future entrants into the department in addition to rates of pay now sanctioned. As regards the present incumbents the allowance will be absorbed as soon as an officer begins to draw on the new scale of higher emoluments than he would have obtained on the old scale including the allowance. Both the present Director and his successors will, however, continue to draw it.

REVISED STAFF.

The revised scheme will come into force from 1st July 1906. The staff of the Department will be as follows :- One Director Rs. 2,000 ; three Superintendents on Rs. 1,000 rising by Rs. 80 to Rs 1,400 ; fifteen Assistant Superintendents on Rs. 350 rising by Rs. 30 to Rs. 500 for the first five years and on Rs. 500 rising by Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 thereafter ; one Chemist on Rs, 500 rising by Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000; one Assistant Curator on Rs 250 rising to Rs. 350. The conditions of service in the Department have also been revised.

The conditions for the Indian Geological Survey appointments are as follow ;—

(1) The Geological Servey Department is at present constituted is as follows : One Director on Rs. 2,000 ; three Superitendents on Rs. 1,000 rising by Rs. 80 to Rs. 1,400 ; 15 Assistant Superintendents for the first five years on Rs. 350 rising by Rs. 30 to Rs. 500, thereafter on Rs. 500 rising by Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000.; one Chemist on Rs. 500 rising by Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000. A local allowances of Rs. 150 per mensem is granted to the officer doing the work of Palæontologist at head-quarters. No allowance of the nature of exchange compensation will be given.

(2.) Appointments to the Department are made by the Secretary of State for India. They will usually be made about July of each year and the probable number of appointments will, if possible, be announced about two years in advance. The age of candidates should nor exceed 25. Every candidate must be in sound bodily health and will be required to satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office of his physical fitness in all respects to perform the duties of the Geological Survey which involves considerable fatigue and exposure.

(3) Besides a good general education, a sound education in geology is essential, a University degree and a knowledge of French or German will be regarded as important qualifications and certificates of a high moral character will be required.

(4) Candidates must also have had one or two years, practical training in mines, or in technical laboratories as may be required by the Government of India.

(5) First appointments are probationary for two years at the end of which time the probationer, if found qualified and continued in the Department, will reckon his service for leave and pension from the date of arrival in India.

(6) A first class passage to India is given subject to the condition that its cost shall be refunded in the event of an officer resigning the service, on grounds other than certified ill-health, before the expiry of the period of probation. If, on the expiry of the period of probation, the officer's service is determined or if he is compelled by certified ill-health to resign the service before such expiry he will be provided with a free first class passage back to England. Pay commences from the date of arrival in India Travelling allowances, regulated by the rules applicable to the Department, are allowed at a rate calculated to cover actual expenses of tentage and locomotion.

(7) Under ordinary circumstances all Assistants unless they have special claims from previous training and experience elsewhere will enter the department in the lowest class on a salary of Rs. 350, per mensem. This will increase annually at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem for the first five years, thereafter at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem until the limit of pay for the grade *viz.*, Rs. 1,000 per mensem is reached, the first increase to be from the date on which the Assistant shall be declared to have passed the ordinary examination in the language of the country by the first or Lower Standard according to the general rules provided for such examinations.

(8) This annual increase will in all cases be granted only on the certificate of the Head of the Department that the Assistants so recommended have proved fully deserving of the promotion by the intelligence and zeal with which their duties been performed,

(9) Promotion to the grade of Superintendent will depend on qualification and merit and on the existence of vacancies in that grade. In the case of an officer who joined the department before the end of 1893 but not in the case of one who joined later the following rule applies *viz*, that he may if especially qualified, count all service on the maximum pay of a grade towards increment in the salary of the next higher grade.

(10.) While local experience and training must always hold a very prominent place in estimating the position or the promotion of Assistants it must be distinctly understood that mere seniority of service unaccompanied by proved ability and steady devotion to duty gives no claim to promotion into the higher grades of the staff of the Survey.

(11.) The leave allowances and pensions of officers of the department will be governed by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations applicable thereto. These Regulations are liable to be modified by the Government of India from time to time.

"GOLDEN BENGAL."

The "Statesman" Unravels the Mystery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 7.

The *Statesman* in a leading article to-day ridicules the discovery of the *Englishman* in regard to the alleged Secret Society called the "Golden Bengal." The article questions the process by which the *Englishman* penetrated the disigns of the conspirators and points out the centre of the so called Society was at Chinsurah, half the population of which town consists of police. It doubts whether the Circular of Appeal alleged to have been issued to all Bengal has caused alarm. It states further that to any one, not blinded by prejudice, the document ought to have appeared as a mass of delirious nonsense and the work of a crazy fool. The simple fact is the *Englishman* has been hoaxed. The rubbish it has dished up as a manifesto of a recently framed Secret Society is merely a translation of a Vernacular leaflet which was in circulation for eight or ten months ago. When first published it attracted the attention of the police who made enquiries concerning the author, doubtless with a view to placing him in a lunatic asylum. It has been reserved for the *Englishman* at this late date to give the writer publicity in its columns and rescue his pamphlets from oblivion.

Referring to the outburst of the *Pioneer* on the subject the *Statesman* says that the Journal forgets its heraldry in the extraordinary declaration that the higher qualities of an imperial race are not dead. They merely sleep, and, it adds, the skulking British tiger is a beast with which we are unacquainted and we suggest he should be laid to repose on the *Englishman's* mare nest in the secret cave of "Golden Bengal."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 7.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Maulavi Saiyed Abdul Latif and of Babu Purna Chandra Nugo, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

A telegram from Constantinople says that Jedda is clean of plague and the period of quarantine on arrivals from Suez at Jeddah and Yambo are reduced by three days.

Mr. J. G. M. Rennie and Mr. J. Inglis are permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

A telegram from Constantinople states :—"Port Saidcclear, quarantine on arrivals from Suez and Alexandria reduced to 24 hours ; disinfection and application of rat circular: measures against Adalia and Trebizond reduced to medical visit; disinfection and rat circular."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Moris Graf Thurn has been appointed Acting Consul General in Calcutta for Austro-Hungary.

Captain Harrison, Assistant Resident of Baroda, is granted privilege leave for three months, Mr. Vadilal Baloobhai, holding charge of the current duties of the office.

The services of Mr. A. T. Scott, I. C. S, is replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

Major Ducat is posted Consul at Koerman and Colonel Stewart as Political Agent in Bikanir.

Mr. R. C. H. M. King is granted three months' leave and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

Lieutenant W. G. Neale, I. A., has been selected Probationer in the Political Department and posted to the Northwest Frontier Province.

Mr Meana of Martinez is confirmed as Consul for Spain in Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. Cross has been appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary department and posted to the Laboratory at Muktesar as second Assistant Bacteriologist.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. S. Heaney, I. C. S., is granted six months' leave.

Mr. J. M. Turing, I. C. S., will officiate as Assistant Collector. Class I, Imperial Customs Service, and is posted to Bengal.

POST OFFICE.

Mr. F. B. O'Shea has been confirmed in the first grade and Mr. W. F. G. I. Hamilton in the second grade and Mr. Knox Homan in the third grade.

Deputy Postmaster-General C. J. Hogg has been appointed Deputy Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Mr. C. C. Sheridan to act substantively in the appointment till Mr. Hogg returns from furlough.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonels Keary of the 91st Punjabis, Vansittart of the 2nd Tenth Gurkhas and Forbes of the 34th Poona Horse have been promoted to Colonels.

Captain Barnes, Major Ware and Captain Harold of the Political Department are transferred to the supernumerary list.

VOLUNTEERS,

Rangoon Port.—A. H. Smith to be 2nd Lieutenant.

East Indian Railway.—P. Hackforth, A. M. S. Robertson, W. H. Wilson and R. L. Ray to be 2nd Lieutenants.

East Bengal Railway Rifles.—D. Carew to be 2nd Lieutenant.

Sind Rifles.—Captain Wray, resigns his Commission.

Coorg Rifles.—Lieutenant Ball to be Captain. 2nd Lieutenant Oox to be Lieutenant.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. S. Grimston has been appointed Civil Engineer Assistant in the office of Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories.

MARINE DEPARTMANT.

Sub Lieutenant Gardner to be Lieutenant.

Assisant Engineer Sayer is granted on extension of leave.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. D. H. Keelan officiates as District Traffic Superintendent O. and R. Railway. Mr. J. Murray officeaties as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, East Bengal State Railway.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey for a light railway on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge from Dhak station on the Sind-Sagar Section of the North-Western Railway to the foot of the hills near Katha in the Shapur District of the Punjab, a distance of about ten miles. The survey has been placed under the control of the Manager, North Western Railway, and will be known as the Dhak Branch Survey.

A NEW JAIL FOR KARACHI.

Law Courts to be Built on the Old Site

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 7.

The New Jail for Karachi which has been built beyond the Soldiers' bazar was occupied yesterday. The work of removing to the new Jail necessarily occupied a couple of days and the old premises were entirely vacated by 2 p.m. yesterday. The old jail was built in 1847 and is situated in a congested quarter of the city. On the old jail site will be built the new Law Courts and other Government offices. A large prison van to accommodate twenty-five persons has been locally built to convey the prisoners from the new jail to the different Courts and *vice versa*.

SIR B. FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

Feeling in England.

On August 15th, Sir Henry Cotton wrotes to the *Times*, on the subject of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation. Writing from Contrexeville, he says :—

I am reluctant to say anything to the prejudice of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's, my successor in Assam four years ago, and an officer of much ability and executive capacity who would assuredly have distinguished himself as a Lieutenant-Governor in India if he had been posted to any other province than Eastern Bengal. But in an unfortunate moment he was selected by Lord Curzon to preside over the new Province. He had had no previous experience of Bengal, and was ignorant of the people and of their language. He was appointed at a time of crisis when the people were in a state of acute irritation in consequence of the partition of Bengal, which had been carried out in direct opposition to their wishes and in spite of their most vigorous protests. The agitation against partition had led to the organization of what is known as the *Swadeshi*, or patriotic movement, the object of which is to encourage local manufactures and industries and to prevent by every legitimate means the importation and consumption of foreign goods. This is a movement to which it is not possible to take any reasonable objection on principle, but it is obviously antagonistic to British interests, and the process of boycotting British goods leads inevitably to methods which must occasionally bring those who are employed in the boycott within the meshes of the law.

It was a critical situation which Sir Bampfylde Fuller had to face. On the one hand, an irritated and thoroughly discontented people, and, on the other, an intensely patriotic movement which it was incumbent on him to guide or control. It is probable that, if the new Lieutenant-Governor had enjoyed a wider knowledge of the circumstances and conditions in Bengal, he would have adopted a very different system of tactics from that which he actually followed. It was open to him to have adopted a policy of tact and conciliation and concessions. After all there are no people within the British Empire whom it is more easy to govern than the Bengallis. It is very easy to win their hearts and their confidence by sympathy and kindness. But he preferred to follow a policy of repression. Your space will not allow me to enumerate the various harsh and unsympathetic measures which have been enforced in the new Province during the past nine months. Public meetings have been forcibly dispersed, the military police have been called out, a system of espionage has been established, the racial and religious antagonism between Hindus and Mahomedans has been revived in a Province where no such feelings had ever existed within my memory and, above all, there has been a cruel and sytsematic persecution of schoolboys in the criminal Courts and otherwise for their participation in the *Swadeshi* movement. The popular exasperation was daily rising, and a state of things had come about which was quite intolerable under a Government professing Liberal principles. The Secretary of State, in answer to questions in Parliament, had repeatedly pledged the local government in India to act in a sympathetic and considerate spirit and to take measures to allay excitement. But the Lieutenant-Governor would take no hints and pursued his own way blindly, to his own undoing. His resignation therefore comes as no surprise. It was impossible that he could retain office under Mr. Morley or, indeed, under any Liberal Ministry. If there cannot be government by the people at least there must be government through the people.

That is the simple secret of what has taken place. Your special Correspondent the "Indian Affairs" and Sir Frederic Lely in his letter in your issue of yesterday both miss the real points which I have endeavoured to bring out. It is not the fact that discipline and authority have been set at naught in Eastern Bengal. It is the fact that unrest prevails and that the trust of the native community in India in the good faith and upright purpose of Englishmen has been gravely impaired. But the cause of that unrest and of that growing distrust is the contemptuous manner in which their prayers and wishes have been spurned and their national and patriotic impulses have been repressed. That is the real source of danger to British rule. There is no danger in the vindication of the popular will. It is in following the behests of popular opinion that affection and confidence and loyalty will be restored and that peace and contentment will be re-established in the country. The resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller is a step in this direction, for it is a blow to pure bureaucracy and a popular victory.

THE OTHER VIEW.

Sir W. S. Ward, K.C.S.I., writes in reply :—No one who is familiar with the political views of Sir Henry Cotton in regard to India will be very much surprised to read his letter in your issue of the 20th inst. It is the old question over again with which we have become familiar in recent years in the history of Ireland. That question put generally may be stated thus :—If popular opinion in any country, or a section of popular opinion, however small, demands that which the Government of the country, after full consideration of the grounds upon which the demand is based, finally decides not to grant, with the result that the people refuse to accept the decision arrived at, and have recourse to unlawful acts in the hope of getting it reversed, what course should the Government under these circumstances adopt ? Should its policy be one of repression or of conciliation. If of conciliation, then what are the methods of conciliation, short of a complete reversal of the decision previously arrived at, which those would adopt who advocate this particular line of policy?

Sir H. Cotton condemns Sir Bamfylde Fuller for having, during the course of the recent agitation against the partition of Bengal, throughout adopted a policy of repression. He says conciliation would have done everything that was needed to quell the troubled waters. We are left in ignorance of the methods of conciliation Sir Henry would adopt towards a man who commits an unlawful act, under no provocation whatever other than the bare fact that he cannot get what he wants by lawful means after full consideration has been given to his claims. I shall probably be told that neither Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, nor any of his following, have ever done, or attempted to do, anything unlawful. Now it is perfectly true that this gentleman was doing nothing unlawful in attempting to hold a public meeting at Barisal to protest against the partition of Bengal, which was at that time an accomplished fact. I am not aware that he has ever been prohibited from holding any such meeting, either in Barisal or elsewhere subject always to the condition that they were peaceably conducted and provided that they were not followed by processions in the streets raising what must now be recognised as the undoubtedly disloyal cry of "Bande Mataram." As to these processions with their disloyal cries, the main object of which was and is, beyond all question, to excite an excitable people against the new Government, it is difficult for me to conceive any one possessing a fairly balanced mind calling in question the policy of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's Government in prohibiting them. There are only two possible ways of treating such pocessions—namely, either seriously, as involving possible serious consequences, or as being too silly and harmless to justify the authorities in taking any notice of them whatever. Goodness knows, Mr. Banerjea's proceeding at Barisal were silly enough, but it does not follow that they were harmless. That he went with his so-called delegates to Brisal with disloyal intentions and with the hope of stirring up strife, no reasonable man can doubt for one moment. In any case, the authorities on the spot thought it safest to treat him seriously ; and I do not think that any of us, sitting in our armchairs at home, are in a position to say that the local Government was wrong in doing so, or that it had no sufficient ground for anticipating serious consequences, if the procession, which was contemplated to follow the public meeting, had been allowed to take place. It was accordingly prohibited officially, but not, I believe, until after some conciliatory attempt to dissuade had been tried. But Mr. Banerjea was not to be peacefully persuaded. He wanted a "test case," though I am not quite sure what it was he wanted to have tested. The right of the magistrate to prohibit a procession, if he has reasonable grounds to anticipate a disturbance, is beyond all question and the only point that could be possibly raised before the Judicial Courts is whether, in any particular case, the magistrate had or had not reasonable ground for his anticipations.

A FRUITLESS "TESS."

However this may be, the "test case" against Mr. Banerjea came to nothing, owing to the magistrate who originally tried it having, at the trial, adopted a procedure peculiarly his own, instead of following, as in this case he should have been especially careful to follow, chapter and section of the Proceedure Code which governs all criminal proceedings in India. The consequence was that the High Court, to whom the magistrate's decision in the case was appealed, had no other course open to it but to quash the whole of his irregular proceedings, but leaving, of course, the particular question, whatever it was, that Mr. Banerjea pretended that he wished to have decided, untouched.

If the above is, as I believe it to be, a correct statement of the facts as they actually occurred in what is known as the "Barisal affair," it is difficult to see how Sir Bampfylde Fuller or his subordinates can be fairly blamed for not having adopted a more conciliatory policy than they did towards Mr. Banerjea and his followers. As to the calling out of the military police to be in readiness if required on any occasion where there is reasonable ground for fearing a disturbance with which the local civil police would, in the opinion of the authorities on the spot, be unable effectively to grapple, I do not see how the policy of repression thus threatened, should occasion arise for exercising it, can be called in question. Here again we in this country are not in a position to judge whether the local magistrate has or has not reasonable ground for his fears, or has or has not properly estimated the competency of the civil police to deal effectively with local disturbances. These are matters in which I think we are bound to place full trust in the man on the spot.

Sir Henry Cotton says that your Special Correspondent on "Indian affairs" and Sir Frederic Lely have both missed the real points, which he has endeavoured to establish in his letter ; and he explains this by the amazing statement that it is not a fact that discipline and authority have been set aside in Eastern Bengal. He goes on to say that what he calls the "unrest" of "the native community in India" is solely due to "the contemptuous manner in which their prayers and wishes have been spurned and their national and patriotic impulses have been repressed." He considers this attitude of indifference on the part of the local Government and the Government of India as "the real source of danger to British rule." He would "vindicate the popular will" apparently regardless of what the Government thinks to be best in the interests of the country, for he considers that it is only "by following the behests of popular opinion that affection, confidence, and loyalty will be restored, and that peace and contentment will be re-established in the country."

To use a vulgar expression, this is, to say the least, rather "tall" language ; and it is difficult to believe that an able man like Sir Henry Cotton really means what he says. A service of 35 years spent almost entirely in Bengal and Assam (of which latter province I was privileged to hold the reins of Government as Chief Commissioner for over eight years) entitles me, I think, to say that I know something of the character, feelings, and aspirations of the native of Lower Bengal and Assam. The mass of the population inhabiting this area, I need hardly state, are absolutely indifferent on the partition question ; among the intellectual classes, the Mahomedans, who constitute two-thirds of the population of the new province, are, almost to a man, dead against the continuation of the present agitation, and I think the same may be said of the better class of Hindoos. To speak, therefore, of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea and his following as representing "the native community of India" whose "behests" the Government of India should follow, instead of treating them and their silly behaviour with the contempt they derserve, is to say the least, in my opinion, a gross abuse of language and an exceedingly tall order. As to the danger of allowing these gentlemen to continue what in one of the Indian papers I see has been described—rather rudely I confess, but not altogether inaptly—as their "monkey tricks," I certainly do not think it to be very serious ; but they have to be carefully watched, to guard against their preaching sedition or grossly misrepresenting or misinterpreting Government measures and intentions to the ignorant and excitable masses of Eastern Bengal. At the same time there can, I think, be no doubt that street processions, accompanied by disloyal or insulting cries against the Government and its officers, ought to be sternly repressed, while schoolboys, undergraduates, as well as their teachers, might be suitably, without being too severely, punished if found to be assisting these processions in any way.

In conclusion I may say that I hold no brief for Sir Bampfylde Fuller, with whom I have only a slight acquaintance, formed when I was in the Central Provinces nearly a quarter of a century ago. I am also entirely ignorant of the circumstances of the particular case which has led to his resignation. It is quite conceivable that in this case he may have gone further than the circumstances required. However this may be, I join with the many who, both in India and in this country, including natives and Europeans, officials and non-officials, feel extreme regret that Sir Bamfylde's resignation has been accepted. It will only cause further trouble to the authorities on the spot. We may now look for a further continuance of the farcical agitation which, in the interests of peace and good government, ought to have been put a stop to long ago, and which I, with many others, cannot help thinking Sir Bamfylde Fuller would before this have put a stop to if he had only been allowed a free hand.

CROP REPORTS AND RELIEF RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 7.

Crop Reports for week ending September 1st, show that rain was urgently needed in the Burma dry zone, where the crops were withering, and in places where they were in a precarious condition. Scarcity was reported to still prevail in Bakargung and Sibsagar, but the numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief were 45 men, 37 women and 12 children only. In Darbhanga distress prevailed on account of serious damage done by the recent rains and floods. Poor houses have been opened for feeding several thousand destitute persons. Scarcity is apprehended in parts of Jessore, Murshidabad, Saran and the 24 Parganahs on account of high prices of food grains in the United Provinces which the long break in the rains was causing anxiety ; but no serious damage to the standing crops was reported. There was, however, a further increase in the number of persons in receipt of relief which rose from 2,000 to 123,000 in the Punjab. The North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana are good to fair all round ; and this is likewise the case in Central India, the Central Provinces and Bombay. In Bombay the demand for agricultural labour is increasing and the numbers on works are falling in consequent.

THE BOMBAY REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, on 5th September.

Good rain during week in Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Baroda, Cutch, Palanpur, Mahi Khanta ; Rewa Khanta, Kathiawar, Savantvadi and Kolhapur, and slight in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. Break needed in parts Broach, Panch Mahals, Palanpur and Nasik. Inundation satisfactory in Sind. Cotton sowing continues in places. Transplantation nearing completion. Area under cotton generally above normal and under other crops above normal in parts Sind and Deccan and generally near normal elsewhere. Standing crops generally in good condition except for slight damage by winds in Hyderabad, locusts in Thar and Parkar, floods in Karachi, Larkana, Broach, Baroda and Rewa Kantha and heavy rain in Karachi, Sukkur, Panch Mahals and Poona. Sowing of rabi crops commenced in parts Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of drinking water adequate. Irrigation channels, tanks and wells nearly full. Agricultural stock generally deficient in affected tracts, but improving in condition as sufficient green grass becoming available everywhere. Trade active and stocks of grain in markets adequate. Prices show tendency to fall. Quantity of grain purchasable per rupee, in Deccan 11 to 50 per cent., in Karnatak 30 per cent., and elsewhere 10 to 30 per cent. less than normal. Numbers on test works on last day of week ending 25th ultimo—Phaltan 78, Jamkhandi 132 ; total 210. Demand for agricultural labour increasing and numbers on works falling in consequence. Public health generally good. Cholera still prevalent in parts Deccan and Karnatak. Relief works closed in Sangli and reopened in Kolhapur. Numbers on relief : British Districts—Deccan : works 10,877, gratuitous 25,913 ; total 36,790 ; Karnatak : works 12,691, gratuitous 14,406 ; total 27,097, Native States : works 2, 427, gratuitous 1,987 ; total 4,414.

INDUS FLOODS.

Banks Breached in Lower Sind.

The level of the inundation of the Indus has this year reached and continued at an unusually high level for a longer period than usual and the season is an excellent one for irrigation ; the high level of the water has however, caused breaches in the embankments constructed to prevent the flood waters from spreading over the country. The first occurred in the important Kashmir Bund in the North of Sind, but was promptly and successfully closed by the energy of the officers on the spot and the able and loyal assistance of Zamindar Shah Ali Khan Domki of Kashmir Taluka.

During the past week two more breaches have occurred in sandy ground in Lower Sind, one on each bank of the river below Hyderabad. On the left bank the breach is nearly opposite Jerruck ; on the right bank the breach is four miles below the mouth of the Baghar Canal, or a little further down the river than the one on the left bank. The river is now falling, so that the floods cannot continue long, but some damage to crops is unavoidable.

The left bank breach is some 1,200 feet long and is estimated to be discharging 50,000 cubic feet a second; on the right bank the breach is some 400 feet long.

MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Mahomedan deputation to the Viceroy on the 1st of October will be most thoroughly represented, the representatives including men of position and influence from various parts of India. It may be as well to state that the sending of such a deputation was decided upon before the recent events in Eastern Bengal, which, however, served to emphasise the necessity of such a step.

VALPARAISO.

Devastation by Earthquake and Fire.

1000 NAMELESS GRAVES.

New York, August 19.

About eight o'clock on Thursday evening a tremendous earthquake visited Valparaiso. It was followed, as at San Francisco, by the starting of many fires. The flames extended from Plazo Orden northward. Houses were destroyed and all those in the city were more or less damaged either by earthquake or fire.

The stre

ties mostly taking place in the poorer quarters, where the houses collapsed. Many individuals suffering from heart disease, including more than one high official, died as the result of panic. Numerous public buildings, private houses, and churches have been seriously damaged.

The fires which broke out were promptly extinguished by firemen.

The earthquake extended over a zone of nearly two degrees, and there were two distinct disturbances, the first lasting three and a-half minutes and the second twenty seconds. Among the buildings which were badly shaken were the Parliament Buildings, the Town Hall, the Normal School, the Law Courts, the residence of President Riesco, the Central Markets, and the Prefecture of Police. The chief telegraph office was so seriously damaged that the officials had to leave. At the gaols the prisoners made a wild rush to escape, and the warders were obliged to fire into the air in order to drive them back.

Practically all the telegraph and telephone lines are down and it is impossible to form an idea of the extent of the disaster, but the news slowly filtering through from the provinces gives a long list of casualties, and much damage to property is reported.

About thirty persons have been killed and a hundred injured. There have been no English casualties.

One hundred and forty prisoners were buried by the collapse at the Santiago gaol.

The prisoners in the gaol were singing a hymn when the catastrophe occurred. The walls fell and buried 140 of them. Twenty deaths have been caused by panic. Owing to the scenes of terror which occurred in the churches during the earthquake masses will be celebrated in the open air. The Municipal Theatre is uninjured, but the walls of Government House are seriously cracked, and the Parliament House and the Ministry of Industry are damaged. The church of San Salvador and another church will have to be pulled down. Many monuments in the cemetery here have been destroyed.

Only now can the seriousness of the catastrophe begin to be appreciated.

The greater part of the modern houses here are unsafe for habitation, and a special service has been formed to pull down buildings. In most of the streets it is unsafe to walk on the pavement owing to the falling debris.

The night of the 16th was rendered dreadful by lightning and pouring rain, by electric cables and wires snapping with the constant strong shocks, and by the booming of the fire bell.

Each shock was followed by the wails and prayers of people kneeling in the rain and mud. The first great shock lasted the record time of the 4 min. 56 secs.

Bells rang in steeples and pictures swung out from walls owing to the heaving motion.

Experts state that the only thing which saved Santiago from complete ruin was the fact that the motion was circular.

600 BURIALS.

Up to midday yesterday 600 burial certificates had been issued, although the work of clearing away the ruins had scarcely begun.

Twenty-five robbers have been shot.

All the churches but two have been destroyed—Reuter's Special Service.

EXTENT OF THE DISASTER.

The towns of San Felipe, Quillota, Los Andes, and Casa Blanca, all within fifty miles of Valparaiso or Santiago, have been partially or totally destroyed, say Reuter's telegrams, and many smaller villages have been wiped out.

Going further north, Illapel, 100 miles from Valparaiso, has suffered severely, and even Vallenar, 300 miles north, is said to have felt the effects of the shocks. But there the damage seems to have ceased. A cablegram from the manager of the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway Company states that though a three minutes' shock was felt at Mejillones, which was nearly destroyed in 1877, no harm was done, and the neighbouring town of Antofagasta, which exports nitrates and the silver ores of Potosi and Paracoles, has also escaped.

A report from a merchant states that Africa, 1000 miles north of Valparaiso, which was devastated by an earthquake in 1868, has again been wiped out, but a telegram from Santiago to the Chilian Legation in London expressly states that little or no damage has been done in the far north.

New York, Aug. 19.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres, timed 6-30 yesterday evening, says:—

"Los Andes has been almost totally destroyed. Government House and the hotels and public offices are completely wrecked. The towns of Quillota, Llaillai, Illopel, Vallenar, and San Felipe have been wholly or partially destroyed. Quillota is a mass of ruins. Every bridge and tunnel in the Andes has been wrecked, and the railway are torn up. The shock is supposed to have originated in the eruption of a volcano near Junin de Los Andes."

A telegram from Lima says:—It is reported that the towns of Vino-del-Mar, Quilpue, and Limachi are in ruins:—Reuter.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

New York, August 20.

A telegram from Lima this morning says that as a result of the earthquake Juan Fernandez (Robinson Crusoe's Island,) 400 miles off the Chilian coast, has been wiped out.—*Central News.*

From 1704 to 1709 Juan Fernandez was the solitary residence of Alexander Selkirk, who had been left there by a Captain Shadling. He was rescued and brought to England by Captain Rogers, and his experiences formed the basis of Defoe's well-known story.

SITUATION AT VALPARAISO.

Valparaiso, Aug. 23.

The authorities are indefatigable in their efforts to restore order, to provide for the needy and houseless, to secure proper sanitation, to re-establish communications, and to set on foot the rebuilding of the ruined portions of the city.

Great gangs of men are at work clearing away the debris.

The President of the Republic is expected here to-morrow.—Reuter.

Buenos Ayres, August 24.—A telegram from Santiago states that there was another shock of earthquake this morning, and that a slight one was felt last night.—Reuter.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company have received the following cablegram from Valparaiso: "Shocks continue coaling slow, but mines not injured. We are feeding and housing 1,000 refugees and 500 employees."

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN MALABAR.

An Entire Family Murdered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUTA SEPTEMBER 6.

A terrible story of murder, is reported from Tenjipelam, in the Ernad Taluq bordering on the Calicut Taluq. It would appear that a Mannan, named Kelu Kutti, of Meenchanda, in the Calicut Taluq, went to Tenjipelam some time ago and contracted a marriage with the daughter of one of the victims of the present outrage. Her parents subsequently obtained information to the effect that their son-in-law was an undesirable character, and they accordingly endeavoured to persuade him to consent to a divorce. It is said that the man took umbrage at this and vowed vengeance on the entire family. On the night of the 28th ultimo, the young woman and her mother were asleep within their house in Tenjipelam while the young woman's father, her brother and her little son lay asleep in the verandah, when some persons or persons got into the verandah and made an onslaught on the sleeping trio, the little child being murdered in cold blood, while the two men, who tried to escape, were repeatedly attacked and done to death. The miscreant or miscreants then forced their way into the house and slashed the two women to death.

Apparently, the police arrangments in Tenjipelam are defective, for it was not until three days after the outrage, that the mangled and decomposing remains of the five victims were brought into Calicut, in charge of a solitary police constable, for *post mortem* examination. Kelu Kuti has been arrested and remanded in custody and some evidence has already been obtained to show that he was prowling about the scene of the outrage, on the night of the occurrence, in company with two or three other individuals whose identity has not yet been revealed.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

Messrs. Thompson's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 7.

A special telegram to the *Statesman* from London, dated September 5th, says that Messrs. W. and H. Thompson of the London Tea Market report as follows:—"Public sales during the past week have comprised 38,000 packages. The market this week has hardly been so brisk and prices were occasionally irregular. Common and fine teas are steady and the medium kinds easier. Last month's deliveries were 26 million lbs against 26½ million lbs last year. The average price of Indian tea sold on the garden account this week is 7 1/2d per lb, and of Assam tea, 9d per lb.

THE SHAHEBGUNJ AND ASANSOL STRIKE.

Reported Extention to Dinapore.

UNION LEADERS AND ORGANISERS THE INSTIGATORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 7.

In connection with the reported strike in the Shahebgunj district of the East Indian Railway there seems to have been no further development. Regarding the Asansol district twelve more Government signallers have been asked for; in addition to the twenty-six men who were sent up from Howrah, and half a dozen office Babus are shortly to be despatched from the Howrah Traffic Superintendent's Office. Inquiries made in different quarters have elicited that 75 of the Asansol district staff, including the Traffic Loco and Office Departments have struck. It is being asserted by the Union leaders and organizers that the strike will shortly extend to the Dinapore district.

THE WRECK OF THE "GOA."

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 7.

Mr. Munro and Mr. Scott the Chief Officer and the Second Engineer, respectively, of the s. s. Goa, have arrived from Chittagong by the s. s. Kataria. Messrs. Munro and Scott started for Chittagong in an open boat with eight men, last Thursday, for assistance. The weather was fairly fine, but for one or two days the sea was high and the surf was very heavy among the shoals through which they threaded their way. The gale had, however, blown itself out to a dead calm, and they were compelled to pull the whole distance, and although they attempted to steer a straight course, the set of the current and the enormous volume of water rushing down the River Megna, owing to floods, bore them out to sea. Early on Sunday morning they sighted the blue light of the South Patches, showing them to be sixty miles or more below Chittagong. It was therefore necessary to turn northwards and during the day they met the s. s. "Ethiopia" and learned that help was already on the way to the "Goa." A breeze then sprang up and they were able to do the remainder of the journey under canvas, reaching Chittagong safely.

HEAVY RAIN IN HYDERABAD.

The Nizam's State Line Breached.

TRAFFIC RESUMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 7.

The heavy rainfall of the past week has done serious damage to the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway line to Bezwada. Two breaches have occurred between the Jangaon and Wangapalli Stations, causing an interruption of traffic. The fall at the Alir and Raganathpalli Stations, in the vicinity of the breaches, on the night of the 4th instant, is described as phenomenal, six and four inches, respectively, being registered in a very short time. Owing to the energetic action of the engineering staff, traffic in both directions was resumed last evening. Though more rain fell yesterday no further damage is reported.

BREACH OF BUDDHA'S ROCK BUND.

Large Portion of District under Water.

CROP AND GRAIN WASHED AWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 7.

A breach of 1, 500 feet wide and 16 feet deep occurred in the Buddha's Rock Bund in the Tando Division of Hyderabad (Sind) district. A Parge part of the country is under water. Much damage has been caused, standing crops and stored grain having been washed away. Fortunately the people were able to save themselves and their cattle by timely escape. Information has also been received that the machinery of the head regulator of the Fuleli has given way and the Engineers are occupied in repairing the Fuleli regulator as it is considered hopeless to close the breach in the Buddha-Rock Bund. The water in the Indus also shows no signs of subsiding as yet.

MALARIAL FEVER IN POONACH.

The Raja Saheb Ill.

PRAYERS AND ALMS OFFERED FOR HIS RECOVERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 7.

A severe epidemic of malarial fever is raging in the Poonach territory. The Raja Saheb is laid up with the fever, and hundreds of Mahommedans have assembled in the principal Mosques of the town to pray for His Highness' recovery, and alms were distributed to the poor.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Decentralization Scheme,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Government of India are about to appoint a Committee to consider the working of the Telegraph Department and other questions relating thereto. Sir Lewis Tupper will be the Chairman of the Committee which will meet in Simla in October and which has for its object a scheme for more decentralised organisation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 7.

Lieutenant L. A. H. Britton of the Devonshire Regiment is posted to the Secunderabad Division for appointment to the Indian Army.

Captain Walker of the 46th Punjabis reverts to his Regiment from the King's African Rifles on the 3rd of November next.

The transfer of the following Officers from the 1st Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment has been approved:—2nd Lieutenants Hornby, Falkland, Masters and Cole.

Captain Bickford of the 106th Pioneers and Lieutenant M. Lucas of the 37th Lancers have been selected for appoinment to the Zhob Levy Corps on arrival in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Heath, R. E., is appointed an Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, in the Military Works Services and is posted to Secunderabad.

THE ARMY RE-ORGANIZATION SCHEME.

Early Utilization of Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 7.

Under orders from the Army Head-quarters, the particular attention of all concerned has been invited to the necessity for taking steps to ensure that no avoidable delay occurs in utilizing the funds allotted for carrying out the work on re-organization measures in order to prevent the lapse of such funds.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

M. Stolypin on the Situation.

PARIS, Aug. 17 (*Reuter*).—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Temps* telegraphs an account of a conversation he has had with M. Stolypin, the Prime Minister, who is represented as declaring that if the Duma, composed as it was of sincere and well-intentioned men, but not of men of practical intelligence had remained in existence the present disorders would have been worse. The revolutionary movement, M. Stolypin continued depended solely on the Agrarian Question, and was therefore, of a social and not a political character. The immediate solution of the Agrarian Question was, however, impossible. It was necessary to look for a compromise without encroaching precipitately upon vested rights. M Stolypin indicated that he would certainly reject the idea of compulsory expropriation, which he would regard as pillage. The Emperor, he declared, was absolutely opposed to the proposal. The Premier considered that the peasants need of land was exaggerated. He hoped the future Duma would comprise a conservative party would represent the country better.

It was impossible to foresee anything, M. Stolypin continued, in view of the present troubles, and because of the enormous influence of the Press. Although he was a partisan of the principles of liberty, he was obliged to take preventive measures. He had endeavoured to find liberal method of fighting revolution, but had found that violence was the only weapon available. The Premier then spoke of the Bills now being prepared for submission to the new Duma. With regard to the Jewish Question M. Stolypin said:—"I am in no way an anti-Semite, but I believe that to settle the Jewish Question with a single stroke of the pen, as absolute justice may demand, would be doing a bad service to the Jews. The Jews, too, ought to be consulted in the matter. In short, in face of the menacing revolution, we are doing the work of order; but we are not reactionaries, and we shall carry out those reforms which are possible and necessary."

M. Stolypin added that there would certainly be no Russian loan before the reassembly of the Duma, and he did not see that a loan would become necessary even later on. In conclusion, he declared that the breaking off of the political negotiations with Count Heyden was only to be ascribed to Count Heyden himself and his friends.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17 (*Reuter*).—It is announced that 210 members of the militant section of the Socialist Revolutionaries have been arrested in St. Petersburg and Moscow during the last three days. Mr. Vragoff, an ex-member of the Duma, has been arrested near Penza on a charge of inciting the peasants.

Fifty thousand trees have been destroyed on property in the government of Penza belonging to the widow of General Wolickoff.

Nijni Novgorod, Aug. 17.—This evening six men armed with revolvers entered the counting-house of the Dadijda Steamboat Company, and, after overpowering the policeman on duty, made off duty, a safe containing 10,000 rubles (1,000*l.*). One of the men was subsequently arrested, but his companions have not been discovered.

Warsaw, Aug. 17.—Eleven policemen and one gendarme were shot dead and four policemen were wounded in different part of Poland yesterday. In Warsaw last night there was a good deal of free firing in which the soldiers shot and killed two persons and wounded six others.

Sebastopol, Aug. 17.—The Commander-in Chief of the Black Sea Fleet has commuted the sentences on four of the men condemned to death for participation in the naval mutiny at Sebastopol last November to 20 years' penal servitude. The other sentances pronounced by the court-martial have been confirmed.

On Saturday afternoon a determined attempt was made to assassinate the Governor-General of Warsaw There bombs were thrown at his carriage in the street and exploded behind it. The Governor-General sustained concussion of the brain.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says that of late the Cabinet has been greatly exercised by the state of Poland, and has decided on an increase in the rigour of repressive measures as the only remedy for situation.

Eighteen men sentenced to death in connection with the recent mutiny on board the Pamyatazova were executed at Reval on Saturday. Six men were condemned to death at Cronstadt on Saturday for participation in the recent rising. Severe fighting between troops and Tartars in the Caucasus was reported on Saturday.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DILEMMA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20 (*Reuter*).—The *Novoe Vremya* in an article headed "The Life and Death Struggle of the Government and the Forces of Anarchy," says that the Government can accomplish nothing without enlisting the co-operation of society and refrains from doing showing to an unfounded fear that if society is given arms it will turn them on the Government.

Moscow, Aug. 20.—The Octobrists are not contemplating amalgamation with the Party of Peaceful Regeneration, but will conduct an independent electoral campaign.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* (Aug. 21):—The financial necessities of Russia are believed to be such that it will be found inevitable to summon the Duma long before March 1907. M. Stolypin, it is true, has denied that the issue of a new loan in the near future is contemplated, but the majority of observers in this country agree that a new loan will be required before the close of the year. The Council of Ministers has already begun to discuss the preliminaries of the new Duma's programme, and from this circumstance alone it may be assumed that preparations are being made for once more summoning the National Assembly. Positive statements at this stage may easily be falsified by events, but in various not altogether uninformed quarters it is anticipated that the proclamation of new elections for October will be made next month and that the Duma will actually assemble in November.

St. Petersburg (*Reuter*).—Reports of disturbances continue to arrive from the provinces. At Samara the commander of the Borissoff Regt. was attacked and killed at his residence. The murderers, who are unknown, poured methylated spirits over the body, to which they set light. At Berdicheff the Governor-General has forbidden all street traffic after eight o'clock at night. It is announced from Kharkoff that the post coach line from Sebastopol to Kursk is guarded by troops.

Aug. 22.—News has been received of the escape from prison in Siberia of Melnikoff, the abettor in the murder of M. Sipiaguine.

The peasants in the province of Vyatka are burning the State forests and are offering armed resistance to the Cossacks.

One hundred political arrests were made yesterday in Moscow.

According to private advice, the 24th Ural Cossack Regt. has mutinied at Sarmakand and imprisoned its officers, putting men in their places from the ranks. The commander of the garrison demanded the immediate surrender of the mutineers. Artillery were called out, and the town is in a state of panic.

Samara, Aug. 22.—The Agrarian situation in this Government is very grave. Disorders are prevalent in numerous districts simultaneously. Troops have been requisitioned in three localities, firing has been going on, and many have been killed. The peasants on the Kozloff estate, who recently seized and occupied the land, have now returned the property to the owners, and the agitators have been arrested.

St. Peterburg August 24,—The council of Minister has decided to appoint a commission to draw up a Bill providing for universal primary education, and also to increase the salaries of primary teaches and to build more schools.

A Warsaw telegram says:—An order has been issued by General Skalon, the Governor-General, directing that persons who witness attempts upon life or property and refuse their assistance against assailants shall be liable to three months imprisonment, unless danger to their own lives or other substantial reasons prevent their intervention. The same penalty is to be inflicted upon persons failing to report any criminal act brought under their notice.

GERMANY.

The annual congress of German Catholics, assembled at Essen, has passed a resolution demanding the restoration of the Pope's temporal power and independence.

It is officially announced that the Imperial Chancellor has sent to the Minister of Agriculture a request for a statement in reply to the allegation, made in connection with the colonial scandals, that the Minister had an interest in the affairs of the firm of Tippelskirch and Company. General von Podpielski sent a detailed reply, concluding with a request that the Imperial Chancellor would submit to the Emperor his wish to be allowed to retire from the State service.

CAMBRIDGE v. HARVARD.

There was a drizzling rain on August 24 at Putney but it cleared off before the Harvard crew got afloat a few minutes before noon. The Harvard men were using their English oars, by Aylin, but unfortunately as No. 7 was getting off from the Hard he hit a buoy, splitting the oar blade. The crew then returned to the Hard and changed their oars for their American set. The river was low, and a short paddle was the only work done.

Cambridge were not afloat on August 24. Considerable interest is being evinced in the practice, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a large gathering of spectators.

In view of the great interest which is being taken in this contest, the Chiswick Urban District Council are making arrangements for the admission of the public to the river embankment at the Duke's Meadows, Corney Reach, west of Thornycroft's Works, upon payment of 1s, for adults, and 6d. for children.

WORCESTER'S IMPUGNED CITIZENS.

The Commission's Enquiry.

A BOOKMAKER'S MOTOR-CAR DRIVE.

THE inquiry in which the good name of Worcester for honesty under the stress of a General Election is so involved, was resumed on August 24, when Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K. C., Mr. Horace Avory, K. C., and Mr. Charles Mathews heard further evidence concerning alleged bribery and corruption at the last Parliamentary election for the city.

The first witness was Mr. J. Livingstone Wood, a solicitor, chairman of the Liberal Committee in the Claines Ward, who took a fairly active part in the last Parliamentary election. He said that his canvassers commenced on January 1 and worked continuously till the day of the election, but they were not paid anything, nor were any refreshments provided in the committee room. There was a body of people at the last election who refused to vote without being paid, and the same state of things had existed ever since he had known elections in Worcester. Witness proceeded: May I amplify that answer? I do not at all agree with the statement made by Mr. Leicester that the condition of affairs in Worcester is getting worse. I should say it is manifestly better, and that every election is purer than the former one. That is my impression. My impression is that the number of "bribables" has been very much exaggerated. The evidence given so far is that 600 to 1,000 are practically "bribable" persons. My idea would be from 200 to 300.

Mr. Atkinson: How do you arrive at those figures?—My idea is that the ordinary artisan in regular employment would not take a bribe, and I believe that the wastrels of Worcester do not exceed 200 or 300.

Mr. Atkinson: That is a matter which we should very much like to investigate and have more reliable information upon. How do you arrive at 200 to 300 representing what you call the wastrels?—I am afraid I must say it is more or less an estimate founded upon my knowledge of affairs in Worcester.

THE POWER OF THE "BRIBABLES."

In what way do they affect the election?—The parties are so equally divided in Worcester that the "bribable" class practically rules the election. Whoever gets these 200 to 300 votes will win.

Then the party that bribes will win?—Yes.

Asked as to 1892, when he acted as Liberal agent, he said that the same state of things as to the balance of parties prevailed then and had continued since.

Mr. Atkinson: I notice that the majority for Mr. Allsopp in 1892 was 813.—Yes; that could be explained by the fact that his opponent, Mr. Howard, was a very short time before the electorate and not so well known as Mr. Harben was at the last election.

This tends to show, from your prior answer, that your 200 to 300 estimate of the "bribable" class is an under-estimate.—I still maintain my view.

Has the "bribable" class appreciably diminished since 1892?—Yes.

Mr. Seth Robinson, a bookmaker of Worcester, said he took part in the election on polling day in the Conservative interest, and had also interested himself in previous contests. He did not act on any instructions, but visited the committee room, asked how they were going on, and in one case asked if he could bring any one up to the poll. He went about in a motor and directed the driver, but he left off at 4-30, as the owner of the motor (Mr. Hill) wanted the car. Witness had never used this car before, but the driver knew him and allowed him to get in.

In answer to Mr. Avory, witness said that having got in to the motor-car and after visiting a committee room, he took up a voter named Welvin to the poll.

Did he want anything, or did you give him anything?—Nothing.

Not a drink, even?—No.

Continuing, witness said he next took up a number of voters from Mr. Williamson's factory. In all, he conveyed about sixteen to the poll. His clerk, Edwards, sat in front of the motor.

What did you want Edwards there for, taking up the seat of a voter?—Well, I did not think it genuine to order him off. He wanted a ride.

Mr. Atkinson: Do you think that a satisfactory answer?—Yes.

Then I don't. (Laughter.)

Resuming, in reply to Mr. Avory, witness said tha the car held six altogether.

Did you give any of these voters drink or money that day, or did they ask for it?—No, sir.

He admitted that he visited several public houses (which he named) on the day, but they were quiet, and he stood no drink to any one but the car driver.

Further examined by Mr. Avory, witness said in 18 he was accused of bribery, but there was no foundat for it.

I do not wish to ask questions to excite the curiosity of people outside—(laughter)—but you generally carry money with you?—Yes.

A MODEST WITNESS.

Don't you think that when a great many people in Worcester saw you driving about in a motor-car with a red necktie it would be a great attraction to a voter not in a hurry to vote?—No.

You cannot imagine yourself an attraction?—No. (Laughter.)

Mr. Atkinson: How much money had you in your pocket on the day of the election?—About £20, but I never gave anything to any one for himself or to give to any one else.

Mr. Robinson was several times cautioned to be careful. The names of people who were alleged to have been bribed and who were to be called at the petition trial had appeared in the papers. Witness, with Mr. Hill, a solicitor, then called on many of them. He persisted that he merely went to show Mr. Hill the way, and not to induce these people to withdraw their statements.

Mr. Atkinson said it was childish to make such an explanation and to expect the Commission to believe it showed the witness though they were very simple persons. (Laughter.)

THE WEST RIDING DECISION AGAIN IGNORED.

The Wellinborough justices had before them on August 24th a batch of passive resistance cases.

The Rev. G. Hall, Primitive Methodist minister, asked the Bench, in view of the decision in the West Riding case, to adjourn the summonses for six months or dismiss them. Another defendant asked for the proceedings to be deferred until the Country Council had met.

The Bench declined both requests, and made the usual orders.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE AT THE EISTEDDFOD.

Mr. Lloyd-George addressed the bards at Carnwon on August 24th. He said he thought the suggestion for moving in the direction of acquiring a Royal charter for the Eisteddfod was worthy of the serious consideration of all the bodies concerned, because a charter would ensure better control by the central authority. There would, however, be danger of the Eisteddfod being placed in fetters, and its usefulness as a purely Welsh institution being curtailed.

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You feel that your depression is passing away; your brain clears up; things look brighter; sleep is refreshing; the nerves act better; and new life and vigor begin to take possession of your whole system. Your digestion improves; you get more benefit from your food; your appetite returns. Your friends begin to notice a marked change in your general appearance. The old color comes back to the lips; the eyes look brighter; the step becomes more elastic; and every dose of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

promotes the return of good health.

Those who suffer from the debilitating effects of a warm climate will find in Ayer's Sarsaparilla just what they need to bring back the old force, vim, and energy.

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AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

SENSATIONAL CHARGE AGAINST AN EX-MINISTER.

PARIS, AUGUST 24.

Alexander Grezer, a former Russian Minister-Plenipotentiary, has been accused of the theft of a diamond ring, belonging to the Countess Rodellade Portzic whose guests he and his wife had been. It appears that on Saturday M. Grezer complimented the Countess on a ring she was wearing, and the lady thereupon related the history of the jewel, a diamond mounted on a gold hoop, which had formed a portion of the crown of King Louis Philippe. It then came into the possession of the Duc D'Aumale, who gave it to Leonide Leblanc, the celebrated singer. On the death of the artist her jewels were sold, and the Countess Rodellee de Portzic bought the ring.

Having thus given the history of the jewel, the Countess sat down at the piano and placed the ring in a small case. The next day she missed the treasure, which the servants denied having seen. Thereupon she placed the matter in the hands of the police, with the result that it was discovered in a travelling bag belonging to M. Grezer, enclosed in a crystal bottle containing tooth powder.

M. Grezer strongly protests his innocence, but made no objection to being examined by a magistrate.

Brest, August 24.

Mr. Grezer has been provisionally released, but has been ordered to remain here at the disposal of the examining magistrate. He has been Russian Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Washington, and other places, but does not now hold any official position. His wife left yesterday evening for Paris. The Russian Vice-Consul here had an interview with the examining magistrate this morning.

CHARGE AGAINST A GUARDIAN.

On August 24, in the Westminster police-court, Mr. William Graham, a coffee-house keeper, of Rochester-row, Westminster, and a member of the Board of Guardians, appeared for the second time in answer to a summons issued by the police charging him with using objectionable language. The defendant issued cross-summonses against Police-constables Thomas Williams 245 A., and William Wakeman, 23 AR., for alleged assault. Mr. G. Mould (barrister) appeared for the defendant, whilst Mr. Barker prosecuted on behalf of the police.

Mr. Mould complained that at the last hearing, although the witnesses for the defence were ordered out of court, those on the police side were allowed to be within hearing.

The Magistrate: That should not be.

The Court Usher said all the witnesses were in such a place that they could not hear.

Philip Gaskin, a lamplighter, said when the police were taking a sailor, who was very violent, to the police-station, the defendent got into the crowd, and abused the constables. His chief expressions were "You dirty dogs," and "You curs."

THE OASIS OF DJANET.

Ottoman Action.

Paris, August 24.—The *Matin* says that it is in a position to confirm the statement that the Porte, while expressing the desire to discuss further with France the question of the Tripoli frontier, has nevertheless ordered the Ottoman troops to evacuate the Oasis of Djanet should they have already occupied it; or should they still be on their way to the Oasis, to stop at the nearest town in Tripoli.

The Paris Foreign Office (says an Exchange telegram) confirms the statement that the Porte has consented to evacuate Djanet. Negotiations concerning the French rights will continue.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople states that with reference to the question of the Oasis of Djanet the Porte proposes the establishment of the *status quo ante* and a friendly discussion with France on the subject of the hinterland.

THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI.

Paris, August 24.

The *Eclair* publishes the following telegram from Rome:—The *Gionala d'Italia* announces that the Duke of the Abruzzi, on returning from his expedition, will land at Marseilles. His arrival will coincide with the visit of the President Fallieres and the Italian Squadron.

WELLMAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

Abandoned for this Year.

Hammerfest, August 24.

Tourist steamers which have arrived here from Danes Island, report that the Wellman Polar Expedition has been given up for this year. The pack ice reached to 81 degrees North.

DOCK LABOURERS' STRIKE AT STETTIN.

Stettin, August 24.

This morning the dock labourers here, after the failure of negotiations regarding their demand for increased wages, went on strike to the number of about 1,190 men. The shipowners had taken precautionary measures, so that the lading and discharging of ships is proceeding without interruption.

AN ESSEX VILLAGE DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Two Labourers Detained.

In connection with the double tragedy discovered at Basildon, Essex, on August 24, when Mr. Albert Watson, a farmer, and his wife were found dead by the side of a pond near the bungalow in which they lived, two labourers named Thomas and Richard Buckham have been detained pending further inquiries.

There is little doubt (telegraphs the Chelmsford correspondent of the Press Association) that Mr. and Mrs. Watson, who were a middle-aged couple, were foully murdered. They came from London last spring and had since occupied a small cottage on a piece of garden ground which they had purchased, adjoining Honeypot-lane. They went yesterday to a pond for some water, and apparently were killed while in the act of dipping for the water. Shots were heard about ten minutes to six in the morning, and at 10-30 it is stated, Richard Buckham, who went for water for his father's cattle, found Mr. Watson lying on his face partly in the water. He was dead, and his wife was also lying dead on her face by his side.

Dr. Cresswell, of Billericay, was called in, and an examination of the bodies revealed the fact that Mr. Watson had been shot in the back and hip and Mrs. Watson in the chest. The injuries had in each case been inflicted by a charge of shot, and in Dr. Cresswell's opinion could not have been self-inflicted. A search was made for a gun, but it was not found yesterday, although the pond and the surrounding hedges were closely examined. Captain Showers, Chief Constable of Essex, and Superintendent Marden visited the spot at six o'clock this moring, and the gun was discovered.

It was at first intended to bring the Buckhams before the magistrates to-day, but it has been found more convenient to leave the opening of the case until to-morrow. Honeypot-lane, in which the Watsons lived, is near the house in which Charles Walden was shot by his brother a few years ago. The murders have caused great excitement in the district.

ALLIANCE MOTOR BUS COMPANY.

Presiding at the statutory meeting of this company, held on August 24 at Winchester House, Mr. H. F. Clutterbuck said that shortly after the company's inception certain gentlemen, not shareholders, dealt with the shares to a very considerable extent. The result of these dealings had been to involve the company in litigation, which was still sub judice. The directors had nothing whatever to do with the trafficing in the shares, and they were legally advised that the company had a good defence for all its action—in fact, the company's part in the matter was more or less a formal one. Pending the determination of this litigation, the directors had been unable to make much progress with the business, and had shown considerable latitude in collecting the calls due. The time, however, has now come when the board must take steps to enforce the payment of the calls. When they got into smooth water, he felt sure they would be able to carry on the business successfully.

INCREASED AUSTRALIAN VINTAGE.

Reuter telegraphs from Adelaide:—The last vintage for South Australia yielded 2,655,947 gallons, as compared with 2,945,478 gallons in the previous year. The wine stocked at the end of June amounted to 5,800,298 gallons.

IN a certain club in Washington any member "talking shop" is fined, all the members are very sharp to mark the offence. One day had passed without any enrichment of the funds, when Mr. Moore, the Chief of the Weather Bureau in Washington, left his friends with the courteous farewell of "Good evening." The meteorologist was called back immediately and fined for "talking shop"!

CONTINUED FIGHTING IN CUBA.

General Bandera Killed.

New York, August 24.—The Havana correspondent of the *Sun* says that the Government forces, under Colonel Eastrampes, are now engaging the rebels at Guines, forty-five miles from Havana.

It is officially stated this morning that men who volunteer for service against the rebels will be paid two dollars a day.

The rural guards have killed the insurgent General Quintin Bandera the famous negro leader of a former Cuban revolution.

The insurgent forces commanded by Pino Guerra have captured San Juan de Martinez, the terminus of the western railway.

With General Bandera dead, it is increasingly evident that the backbone of the insurrection in the western part of the province of Havana is broken, but Guerra's successes will enable him seriously to threaten the provincial capital of Pinar del Rio.

Pino Guerra has wired to the Western Railway management that if more troops are forwarded over the line he will blow up the bridges and destroy the property of the railway, which is a British corporation.

RAILWAY GUARDED.

Recruits have exchanged shots with a detachment of insurgents near Guines.

Orders have been issued for the stationing of permanent guards at every bridge on the western railroad between Pinar del Rio and San Juan de Martinez, owing to Guerra's threats.

The editor of *La Vida* has been imprisoned for publishing questionable utterances.

GUNS ORDERED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Cuban Government has ordered four quick-firing guns from an American arms firm. If they are found effective against the insurgents more will be ordered.

QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

New York, August 24.

A number of Cuban business men, who are now citizens of the United States, have petitioned President Roosevelt to intervene in Cuban affairs to preserve the independence of the Republic. The petitioners state they are convinced that the appointment of a Commission would result in the rebels laying down their arms within 24 hours.—Laffan.

New York, August 24.

The question of intervention by the United States in Cuba is not much discussed here, this being regarded as a remote possibility. General confidence is felt that the Cuban Government will be able to restore order.—Reuter.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN MADRID.

Moral's Love Story.

THE EXAMINING MAGISTRATE'S REPORT.

London, August 24.—The Madrid newspapers publish the report of the examining magistrate on the bomb outrage which took place on the wedding day of King Alfonso.

In addition to the accusation against Moral the police maintain charges against Ferrer, director of the Modern School at Barcelona; Nacakens, the general director, and Morin, who helped Moral to conceal himself after the outrage. The police also proceed against Mayoral, Harra, Martinez, Mata, and the last-named's wife, all of whom assisted Moral in his flight.

The report states that the material damages suffered by the Royal establishment amounted to 19,840 pesetas (about £750). There were twenty-five killed and 109 wounded, of whom fourteen are still in a state of convalescence.

Experts have agreed that the inscription engraved on the bark of a tree in Madrid Park is the handiwork of Moral. The employees of a forwarding agency in Barcelona recognised the portrait of Moral as that of the man who sent to France the case containing the bombs which were used in the attempt in the Rue de Rohan. The report confirms the statement that Moral was notorious for his Anarchist ideas. He was in continual touch with foreign Anarchists, and travelled a great deal in foreign countries, where he gave lectures.

From letters written by Ferrer to his wife, it appears that Ferrer is actually an Anarchist. It seems that Moral, when he appeared before Nacakens, threatened him with death if he refused to hide him or ventured to denounce him.

It seems, further that at the moment when the Madrid attempt was made another was to have been made at Barcelona as a proof of solidarity. The Anarchists of Barcelona only awaited the result of the Madrid outrage before committing theirs. This is deduced from the following coincidence: On the evening of the Madrid outrage many weapons belonging to a militant Anarchist in Barcelona were pawned.

It is probable that in the course of the coming trial curious details will be revealed, including the existence of love letters from Moral to a friend of Ferrer, with whom Moral was madly in love. There may be found some connection between their love and the outrage in the Calle Mayor.—

THE WILL OF "THE OLDEST LIVING HARROVIAN."

Mr. William Talbot Agar, of Milford House, Milford-on-Sea, Lymington, Hants, formerly proprietor of the old "Agar Town," now occupied by the Midland Railway lines and terminus in London, and for some years chairman of the Queen's Hotel Company, Hastings (Ltd.), and believed to have been the oldest living Harrovian, and who died on June 12 last, aged ninety-two years, left estate of the gross value of £184,679, with net personalty £131,448. Probate of his will has been granted in London to his sons, Mr. William Talbot Agar, of Brockfield Hall, Yorks, and Mr. Edward Larpent Agar, of Hillside, Milford-on-Sea.

YACHTING FIASCO

Accident to the "Lavengro."

"WALK-OVER" FOR KING'S CUP.

The start of the yacht race at Cowes, on August 24, under the auspices of the St. Malo Bay Yacht Club, proved a fiasco. Only two vessels, out of the four, entered prepared to cross the line. They were the "Lavengro" (ketch, 134 tons), and the "Brada" (yawl, 48 tons). The "

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

	LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.		
SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	8 3/4	=	— 3/16
2 per cent. Reduced	97 5-8	=	— 1/4
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3-4	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/4	=	+ 1 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 1/2	=	+ 1/4
2 months' hence	31 3/8	=	+ 1/4
Spot in New York	67 3/4	=	+ 3/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17 1-2	=	+ 1·2
Berlin cheques	20·46 3/4	=	— 1·2
New York Demand	4·83 1-2	=	+ 3/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	=	"
4 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5/8	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	=	"
4 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 1/4	=	— 3/8
7 day market loans	1 5/8	=	unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £500,000 for various places.

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 60,000 at Is. 4 3-32d.

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at Is. 4 3-32d.

IN LIVERPOOL—		
Cotton Market closed		very steady
East Indian		quiet
Manchester		steady
Total Sales		7,000
Spot		6/1 4 3
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 11/16
Sold on speculation and for Export		700
Imports		4,000
Futures closed		very steady
Sept.-Oct. 4·98 plus 6	Oct.-Nov. 4·98 plus 5	Nov.-Dec. 4·97 plus 6
Dec.-Jan. 4·98 plus 5	Jan.-Feb. 5·00 plus 5	Feb.-Mar. 5·02 plus 5
Mar.-Apr. 5·04 plus 5	Apr.-May 5·06 plus 6	May-June. 5·08 plus 6
Receipts at U. S. Ports		12,000
Do. last year		27,000
Exports to Great Britain		nil
Do. do. Continent		9,001
IN NEW YORK—		
Spot		10·90 + 15
Futures, month of Dec.		9·21 + 12
Do. month of March		9·41 + 9

* Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later in consequence of daily weather reports show too much rain.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	9 1/8
Futures, month of Oct.	9·13 + 7
Do. month of Dec.	9·16 + 8
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6 Sept.

Cotton	208 bales.
Wheat	1,391 cwts.
Linseed	1,872 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,604 "
Gingellyseed	401 "
Poppyseed	823 "
Groundnuts	101 "
Castorseed	1,546 "
Rice	5,832 "
Myrabollams	111 "
Cottonseed	4,108 "
Mowrasee	123 "
Gram	30 "
Jowar	395 "
Maize	nil "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 8,53,480.
Gold coin Rs. 1,2 ,000.
Ex ss "Oriental" from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

WE have again to record heavy rain in several districts. There is no special cyclonic disturbance reported, but we read of heavy occasional showers in many of the stations, accompanied by thunder and lightning. This is the usual weather experienced at the close of the monsoon, and there should shortly be a cessation of these heavy showers, unless a fresh cyclonic disturbance is formed and a severe storm sweeps across the Peninsula.

The last weather and crop reports published show no complaints of damage to crops, though many stations need fine weather. We learn that all crops are doing well, cotton plants are flourishing, and crop prospects are generally good. Specially good reports come from the Dhollera and Broach districts. In Khandeish and Berars, a break in the rain is needed, but the prospects to date are in favour of bumper cotton crops. In the Central Provinces firm weather is urgently required. In the Bengal districts cotton plants are showing bolls, and sufficient rain has fallen generally. In the Punjab the late rains have caused a great improvement in the position. Rajputana has excellent prospects. Taken all round, the usual provinces from which Bombay draws its supplies, give every promise for the coming season, and a record export trade is in prospect.

Meanwhile we have no improvement to record in the present trade of the port. It is the slack season, and pending the receipts in Bombay of the new crops, there is little doing in exports.

Sterling exchange is firm and concessions for forward bills are almost impossible, while the demand from buyers and sellers for near delivery is very small. Rupee paper remains fairly steady. Money is in moderate demand, but with the big rise in the Bank of Bengal cash balance of 83 lakhs, as published this week, it has eased off slightly. The local market for mill shares is firm and advancing. With prospects of ample supplies of the raw material at moderate rates, the mills are doing very well, and a continuance of good trade is assured for at least another year.

COTTON.

The American markets were closed from Friday evening to Tuesday morning for the Labor Day holidays. Advices have since been rather irregular pending the publication of the Agricultural Bureau Report, which has been delayed until the 10th instant. The trade is apparently waiting for this. In the meanwhile private advices state that the past month has been satisfactory over most of the cotton belt, and it is anticipated that ample supplies for the coming year will be forthcoming. The only questions in dispute seem to be the amount of the surplus which will be grown, its effect upon the market and the estimated stock at the close of the season.

The total quantity in sight on the 31st ultimo was 11,200,000 bales. This compares as follows with the previous five years :—

1901-05	13,565,000 bales.
1903-04	10,011,000 do.
1902-03	10,728,000 do.
1901-02	10,681,000 do.
1900-01	10,383,000 do.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool since our last Mail report:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
August	31st..5·41	9·80
September	1st..5·35	closed.
"	2nd..5·31	do.
"	4th..5·36	9·90
"	5th..5·38	9·90
"	6th..5·44	10·00

In New Orleans spot closes at 9 1 8.

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January and New York, December :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
August	31st..4·85	9·01
September	1st..4 86	closed.
"	3rd..4·85	do.
"	4th..4·96	9·16
"	5th..4·93	9·09
"	6th..4·98	9·21

In Bombay our cotton market has also fluctuated slightly in sympathy with home advices. In the Sutta Bazaar the price of good M.G. Broach for March delivery declined to Rs. 223 and other descriptions in proportion, but at the close to-day we are again practically on a level with our last mail quotations. At the lower rates ruling during the week there was a fair business passing in new crops, as European houses came out as buyers, and the Native dealers were also covering previous sales. The market is quiet but steady waiting for the American Bureau report. Advices of the growing crops continue satisfactory, a little two much rain is advised from some districts, but no complaints are to hand of damage to crops. In some of the Bengal districts, Kuppas grown on irrigated lands, is commencing to arrive in small quantities.

In spot cotton the demand is irregular. Some of the Mills are offering for very cheap lots which can occasionally be picked up. Export houses have also been enquiring for certain descriptions and a moderate turnover in reported for the week. Quotations are very irregular and quite nominal.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Receipts for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	498	4,42,400	3,03,502
Central India	369	1,47,321	1,34,885
Barsee and Nuggur	440	1,51,597	1,39,832
Berars	nil	4,95,925	5,67,948
Central Provinces	92	3,00,382	3,89,317
Total Comras	1,399	13,97,125	15,55,284
Dholleras	287	1,00,461	98,013
Broach	nil	2,12,332	2,06,817
Cmpta and Dharwar	221	93,917	1,39,705
Westerns	747	26,915	25,009
Bengals, N.W Provinces	1,118	3,14,376	3,73,993
Bengals, Rajputana	13	41,392	1,07,177
Sinds	nil	30,229	93,287
Persian	4	2,331	2,549
American	nil	18,321	57,673
Egyptian	91	1,963	1,748
Other Sorts	nil	3,795	5,265
Total	4,490	2,57,812	5,67,102

COTTON STATISTICS.

		Bales.
Receipts for week	..	4,490
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 6th Sept.	..	.. 2,537,812
Shipments for the week to Europe	..	13,324
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports	..	3,792
Total	..	17,116
Total Shipments from 1st. Oct. to 6th Sept.		
Europe	..	927,230
Japan	..	409,148
China	..	24,263
Coast Ports	..	28,233
Total	..	1,388,883
Afloat in harbour for Europe	..	6,142
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	..	2,500

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady
Estimated sales	7,000 bales.
Imports	4,000 "

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·98½	4·95	4·96
—1	—1	—1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·97	4·99	5·01
—1	—1	—1
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
5·03	5·05	5·07
—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The market closes steady this evening with rather more enquiry for ready cotton from Mills and Shippers. There is little doing to-day in new crops.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	188
Do. fine	Dec.	"	187
Do. fine	Jan.	"	186
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	204
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	210
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	197
M G K A fine	"	"	198
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	174
M G Broach good	Mar.	"	226 1-2

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—Market is easier owing to the settlement of September Suttas, proceeding, investors are selling off ready goods and covering contracts. The enquiry from Europe is on a fair scale but it is natural that a large quantity cannot be disposed of at a time without a considerable reduction in price. December and April-May deliveries are also declining with September but after the settlement prices are likely to improve. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7/1. B. T.
September	Rs. 7/4/6. R. T.
December	Rs. 7/6/6. R. T.
April-May	Rs. 7/0/0. R. T.

RAPESEED.—Ready market is unchanged. Home markets continue to buy at present rates, but owing to very small stocks business is curtailed. In new crops rates are fully 2 annas lower owing to satisfactory rains. Punjab and Delhi side, where it was short ; have got their share now. We quote :—

Yellow Guzerat-Ready	Rs. 9-0-0 B. T.
Brown Delhi Etawah Ready	" 8-6-0 B. T.
do. April-May	" 6-15-6 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED.—A fair amount of business has been done during the past week and dealers have satisfied the home demand which was on a fair scale.

We quote:	
Bold White 85 per cent. Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 40
do. 75 " "	" 39
do. 50 " "	" 38
Black Delhi " "	" 37

POPPYSEED.—The market has declined considerably and exports have to reduce limits after each purchase.

We quote :	
Ready	Rs. 8-8-0 B. T.
March-April	" 7-14-0 R. T.
April-May	" 7-12-6 R. T.

CASTORSEED.—Market firm.

Ready	" 40-0-0 B. T.
March-April	" 34-8-0 B. T.
April-May	" 33-0-0 B. T.

COTTONSEED.—Market firm.

Ready	" 20-0-0
Dec.-Jan.	" 18-0-0

MOWRASEED.—Market firm. Stocks very small.

Ready	" 6-10-0 B. T.

WHEAT.—Market declines every day owing to seasonable weather everywhere. Beyond some business in Delhi wheat amongst Marwarri merchants, there is practically nothing doing, as exporters prices are too low and local mills have sufficient stocks of Karachi wheat for present requirements. If prices further decline 3 to 4 annas, there may be some chance of business with shippers to Europe. We quote:

White Delhi	...	Rs.	4-8-6 April-May
Cawnpore	...	"	4-7-0 do.

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Wheat	50,773 cwts.
Linseed	9,518 "
Rape Rai and Mustard	15,192 "
Gingellyseed	858 "
Poppyseed	7,034 "
Groundnuts	791 "
Castorseed	10,346 "
Rice	19,9 8 "
Myrabollams	2,314 "
Cottonseed	17,258 "
Mowrasee	2,191 "
Gram	11,281 "
Joowar	2,774 "
Maize	25 "

FREIGH

This market keeps steady. For September shipment bookings are reported for Antwerp at 11s. seeds and 11s. 6d. cotton, for Dunkirk 11s. 9d seeds and 12s. 6d. to 13s. cotton, for Hull at 11s.6d. seeds and for Hamburg at 12s. 6d. to 13s. cotton. For October shipment Antwerp and Hamburg at 11s. 6d. seeds. For the new year business is reported January to May at 13s. 3d. p. p. and 13s. 6d. open ports. No fixtures are reported this week.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	43,07,389	Increase
Other Deposits	37,01,351	Decrease
Sundries	36,189	do
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	13,97,829	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	57,297	Decrease
Credits on Securities	2,52,858	do
Loans do.	58,79,967	do
Bills discounted & purchased	9,06,930	Increase
Balance with other Banks	30,229	Decrease
Sundries	28,557	Increase
Cash	52,36,620	do

This cash increase is caused by an increase of Public Deposits of about 43 lakhs, a decline in the trade demand of about 22½ lakhs, and an increase in Banks investments of 13½ lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 83 lakhs up and that of the Bank of Madras 21½ lakhs down. No change is made in the official rates of the three Presidency Banks. Money is slightly easier than last week as shown in the cash balances at Bombay and Calcutta.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday one crore was put up for tender of which 88·60 lakhs was taken up in bills at Is. 4 1/16d. and 11·40 lakhs in Transfers at Is. 4 3/32d. Tenderers at these rates received 31 per cent against 58 per cent. last week. The total amount of Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 91·30 lakhs. For next week one crore is again advertised for allotment. A small extra allotment of Rs. 80,000 in bills is advised at Is. 4 3/32d.

The mail of the 24th August brings £3,90,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	..	Rs	29,70,000
Bombay	..	"	10,40,000
Madras	..	"	21,10,000
Total	..	Rs.	61,20,000

The mail of the 31st August brings £120,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, and £150,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	..	Rs	5,00,000
Bombay	..	"	10,000
Madras	..	"	23,40,000
Total	..	Rs.	68,50,000

The mail of the 7th September brings £110,000 silver and £90,000, gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	..	Rs.	33,50,000
Bombay	..	"	18,90,000
Madras	..	"	18,20,000
Total	..	Rs.	90,60,000

EXCHANGE.

During the early part of the week a fair business in export bills was put through, on the basis of Is. 4 9/32d. September-October and Is. 4 5/16d. later. For delivery in April and May Is. 4 1/4d. and Is. 4 7/32d. were paid respectively ; all inc 3 month bills. During the past few days, however, the supply of bills has fallen off, but prices remain firm and immovable. London discounts are firm and likely to rise, and prospects of exports on this side are excellent. when the season begins. In Bank remittance the enquiry is small. Demand is occasionally obtainable at Is. 4 3/32d. and wire for November is offered at the same rate, but the number of sellers exceeds buyers.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	... Is. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...1/16d. Is. 4 9-32
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			... Is. 4 7/16d.
French Francs 3	do.	do.	... 170 1/2
Marks 3	do.	do.	... 139 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days'	Sight		... 160
Shanghai 30	do.	do.	... 218
Japan 30	do.	do.	... 150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Rupee paper is steady with little business of importance passing. An advance of about 3 annas has been established due to the slightly easier tone in the money market.

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 97-7
1st settlement 1st October	" 97-7
3 per cent cash	" 88-8

	Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	103	8
4 per cent " "	1930	103	8
4 per cent " "	1923	103	8
4 per cent " "	1905	103	8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	103	4
5 per cent " "	1946	103	4
5 per cent " "	Tanna	121	0
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	119	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	103	8
4 per cent " "	1964-65	103	8

BULLION.

Silver has advanced in a firm market from Rs. 78/1 to Rs. 79/9. The reason for this advance is the large orders sent to London from India to buy for the October settlement, and the small supplies in London. The offtake is about 30 to 40 bars a day.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	3
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	79	9	0
Do. 1st settlement	79	9	0
Do. 2nd do	79	15	0

PIECE GOODS.

White goods have declined 2d. during the week for narrow widths. Wider widths are unchanged.

Grey shirtings have declined 2 annas during the week.

There is an enquiry for woollen goods and prices are steady, but apart from this the market is in a very weak state and dealers are anxious sellers.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	22,000	40,000	5,300
Hongkong	87,000	60,000	Nil.
	179,000	100,000	5,300
	2,79,000 bales.		

The local market is quiet.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Market is firm, but no forward business is passing.

IRON AND STEEL.—Market is steady and dealers are willing to operate, but base their offers too low.

Spelter	Market advanced.
Pigiead	do. do.
Quicksilver	Unchanged.

COALS.

Market steady. Sale reported of Jardine Navigation at Rs. 12/12 shipment this year, and a further small sale of South Yorkshire shipment September at Rs. 15-8-0.

SHARES.

The market is steady and improving. Mill Shares have advanced in prices during the week but close easier. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,475. In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 572½. New Berars are quiet at Rs. 530. Indian Cotton at Rs. 440. Volkarts have improved to Rs. 1,100. In miscellaneous list, Alcocks are in demand at Rs. 325. Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 138. Bombay Flours at Rs. 725 C. D. Kemps have changed hands at Rs. 220. Treachers are quiet at Rs. 540. Port Cannings at Rs. 430. G. I. P. Bombay Telephones have improved to Rs. 35. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton after touching Rs. 1,075 are quiet at Rs. 1,050. Central Indias have advanced to Rs. 2,190. Connaughts are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 630 X. D. Colaba Land after touching Rs. 1,200 for October delivery have again declined to Rs. 1,192½. Currimbhais have declined to Rs. 1,610. Crescents after touching Rs. 158½ C. D. have declined to Rs. 151½ C. D. C. D Davids have ruled between Rs. 540 and Rs. 530 and close at the latter rate. Empress have improved to Rs. 585. Framji Petits to Rs. 1,500 C. D. Hindustan to R. 850. Howard and Bullough have ruled at and about Rs. 610 X. D. Imperials have improved to Rs 330 X. D. James Greaves to Rs. 570 X. D. Jamsheds in the middle of the week jumped up to Rs. 242½ X. D. and later on declined to Rs. 227½ X. D. Kohinoors during the week gradually improved to Rs. 820 X. D. and then declined to Rs. 795 X. D. Manekji Petits, after advancing to Rs. 3,785 for October settlement C.D., have again declined to Rs. 3,755. Morarji Gocouldas have changed hads at Rs. 2,965. Queen are steady at Rs. 1,165. Ripon have changed hands at Rs. 1,060. Sassoon Spinning have improved to Rs. 1,030. Southern Marathas after advancing to Rs. 232½ close at Rs. 225. Standards after touching to Rs. 1,600 X. D. have declined to Rs. 1,580. Svadeshis have improved to Rs. 1,690. Western India after touching Rs. 850 close at Rs. 830. Textiles are steady at Rs. 1,525 C. D. Phoenix have improved to Rs. 122½. In Railway Companies Tapti-Valley have changed hands at Rs. 460 to Rs. 462 1/2 X. D. Ahmedabad-Prantej have declined to Rs 525. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT NEAR SEVENOAKS.

Early on the morning of August 24 a motor-car containing three or four persons, was proceeding along the main Sevenoaks road, near the village of Southend, when it collided with a heavily-laden market van, which was destined for Covent Garden. The horsed vehicle was overturned and its contents and produce scattered over the road, while the driver was thrown through a hedge and injured about the shoulders. The occupants of the motor-car, which was also considerably damaged, were thrown out on to the road and sustained injuries to their heads, but were able to proceed to their homes. The driver of the van was conveyed to Lewisham Infirmary, but his injuries are not serious.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)
For dismissal.

632-01—Mathubai J and others Ambalal Shivla and another vs Dayabhai Harchand and others—Mulla and M
For further Argument.

432-03—Jehangir and S—Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla—Inji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co C and V
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukumabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Noble

450-16199-05—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and anothers vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co (S C Suit).

857-05—Khanoso S and L Nanabhai Sadanand vs Abdul Gafoor Khan Gool.

687-05—Matubhai J and V—Chapsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Norsey and others—Wadia G and Co

102-06—atabhai J and Chapsey—Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co

435-05—Mulla and M—Dhanjeeboy aghoo and another vs Meherally Mooraj and another—Tyabjee D and Co
Petition for hearing.

E F Nicholson for Government In the matter of the Land acquisition Act I of 1894 and in the matter of Government and Dayal Vaijee—Payne and Co—for Dayal Muljee

770-04—Ichakuli M and K—Lakhmidas Valji vs Bai Gangabai Widow and others—Mahomedbhai J and H Dikshit D and S T and Co—G L and O—K G W and Co

67-06—Little and Co—Raghavji Vijpal and anothers vs Narandas Parmanadas and another—Hiralal and T

875-05—Marshall J and G—Hurichand Jaltha vs. Salat Tricum Jagjivan—Unwalla and P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Contested Chamber Matter.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

751-05—Raghavayaruli B Bakerally ayel Hassanally vs Sakinabai—Kanga and P—Part heard.

660-06—Nanu H and Co—Haridas Canjie and another vs Primabai and others—Little and Co—part heard

846-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Chamblimath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and S

219-06—Payne and Co—Framjee Cawasjee Kavrana vs C Misquitta and Mirza—and M

265-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Daruwala and another vs Rutanjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co

207-03—Payne and Co—Shirinbai vs Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaji—Thakurdas and Co

275-06—Valvi H. V. and R.—Bhaidbar Badridas vs Messrs Sheworam Khushalchand a firm—Tyabji D and Co.

561-05—rawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheb Eri and others—Captain and V

753-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Shaubai widow vs Vaijikhoda and other— chta and S

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikhaji Framji Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M R Vakil.

535-21910—Wadia G and Co—Jehangir Burjorjee Garda vs Ahmedbhai Habibhai] Thakurdas and Co

78-06—Payne and Co—Bhoota Talla and another vs Haik Hajee Hossein Hajee Sulleman—Kanga and P.

151-03—Payne and Co—Kika Khushal and another vs Rustomjee Ardaser Cooper—Mulla and S

876-05—In person a pauper—Shaik Chan Shaikh Abba vs Abdool Hamed Mahomed Arab and others—In person.

WHEN the Indiana girls' public schools re-open after the summer holidays, a copy of the following notice will be found posted in each room :—"Do not kiss any one on the mouth, or allow any one to kiss you on the mouth. Every teacher is hereby ordered to enforce this rule, and severely to punish any infractions thereof.—(Signed) The State Board of Health."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, AUG. 20.

The following promotions have been made—namely :—Fleet Paymr G V Rashleigh to be paymaster-in-chief ; Assist. Paymr. J P Ratcliff to be paymaster ; Assist. Paymr, L G Warleigh to be paymaster.

Admiralty, 23rd August.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, viz :—John Jackson Cuthbert Ridley Dated 30th April, 1904, Andrew Wilmot-Smith Dated 15th December, 1904 Brian Egerton Cuthbert Winthrop Swithbank John Oliver Wyatt Ralph Frederick Seymour, Dated 15th March, 1905, Sydney Wilford Beadle, Edward Wilson Mackichan, Robert Craigie Hamilton, Ralph Leatham, Dated 30th March, 1905, Hector Richard Monro, Robert Henry Taunton Baiker, Francis Edmund Blechynden Haselfoot, Dated 15th May, 1905, Granville Murray-Browne Dated 20th May, 1905, Ernest Walter Kirkby Dated 30th May 1905, Henry James Maitland Makgill Crichton Reginald Paul Whiting Dated 15th June, 1905, Reginald William Blake, Melvill Hensman Dated 15th August 1905, Gerald Edward Clifton Browne, Cyril Pauton Vivian, Owen Hugh Knox Maguire, George Ernest Sutcliff, Dated 30th August, 1905, Charles Churchill Briggs Dated 15th September, 1905.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant John Findlay Lindsay has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant Dated 21st July, 1905.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieutenant Albert Barron has been placed on the Retired List Dated 22nd August 1906.

War Office, 24th August.

20th Hussars Captain James W Ferguson to be Major vice G W J Fitz G Staunus retired Dated 28th July 1906.

Lieutenant Carlyle Mac G Dunbar to be Captain vice J W Ferguson Dated 28th July 1906.

Second Lieutenant G A Sanford to be Lieutenant vice C MacG Dunbar Dated 28th July 1906.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers Major Arthur M Pirie D S O retires on retired pay Dated 25th August 1906.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery Lieutenant John Patterson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 11th August 1906,

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Gentleman Cadet James Dunlop Gemmill from the Royal Military College Kingston Canada to be Second Lieutenant Dated 29th June 1906

Line Battalions

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) Second Lieutenant R P Weld to be Lieutenant vice G B T Friend resigned Dated 28th July 1906.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Major Clements Parr is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 25th August, 1906.

Captain George N. Colvile. D.S.O., to be Major, vice C. Parr. Dated 25th August, 1906.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Lieutenant Herbert L. Stevens to be Adjutant, vice Captain A. G. Macdonald, whose tenure of that appointment has expired, Dated 9th August, 1906.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Captain Louis B. Cumberland retires on retired pay. Dated 25th August, 1906,

Supernumerary Captain Alfred D. Legard to be Captain, vice L. B. Cumberland. Dated 25th August, 1906.

Captain Wynne P. Lynes retires on retired pay, to serve in the Militia, under the provisions of Article 509, Royal Warrant, 19th March, 1906. Dated 25th August, 1906.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Second Lieutenant B. White to be Lieutenant, vice G. G. D'A. Macpherson, seconded, Dated 9th August, 1906.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Second Lieutenant A. A. L. Campbell is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 4th July, 1906.

The Prince of Wales's Lieutenant Regiment (Royal Canadians), Second Lieutenant A. P. Woods to be Lieutenant, vice H. P. Massy, seconded. Dated 14th July, 1206.

The West India Regiment, Lieutenant George W. Palmer is removed from the Service for absence without leave. Dated 26th June, 1906.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants to complete Establishment. Dated 6th August, 1906, H. St. G. Hamersley, F. B. Dawes., C. L. B. Fraser.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels retire on retired pay. Dated 25th August, 1906 :—William H. Pinches, Michael J. Whitty, M. D, Willington S. Dowman.

Lieutenant George De la Cour from the Seconded List to be Lieutenant, Dated 1st August, 1906.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel James W. Hughes-Hallett, C.V.O., C.B. D.S.O., half-pay, to command a Volunteer Infantry Brigade. Dated 6th August 1906.

Colonel Hugh A Scott, from a Colonel on the staff for Royal Artillery, to be a Brigadier-General to command Coast Defences, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, vice Colonel E. H. Walker, placed on retired pay. Dated 18th August, 1906.

Lieut Col and Brevet Colonel William F. H. Stafford, C.B., from half-pay, to be a Chief Engineer, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Colonel E. H. Bethell, D.S.O., retired, Dated 8th August, 1906.

Major William E. S. Burch. The Royal Irish Regiment, to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II), vice Major William H. Booth D.S.O., who has retired. Dated 11th August, 1906.

The undermentioned Officers to be Brigade Majors, Volunteer Infantry Brigades :—

Major Richard Dill, retired pay, (Reserve of Officers). Dated 13th August, 1906.

Major Alexander C. McLean, retired pay (Reserve of Officers). Dated 8th August, 1906.

Staff College.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hubert De la P. Gough, to be retained in the appointment of Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General on promotion. Dated 18th July, 1906.

Royal Hospital Chelsea.

Major Reginald J. C. Cottell Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Deputy-Surgeon, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Ford, D.S.O., Royal Army Medical Corps, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 17th August, 1906.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned ladies to be Staff Nurses (provisionally), Dated 1st August, 1906 :—Miss Edith Chalmers Peacock and Miss Ida Josephine Pooley.

The provisional appointment of Miss E. F. Armstrong as a Staff Nurse is terminated on account of ill-health. Dated 23rd July, 1906.

BREVET,

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—Frederick B, Lecky, D.S.O, Royal Horse Artillery, Dated 17th August, 1906,

Arthur C T Boileau, Royal Garrison Artillery, Dated 18th August, 1906,

Memorandum,

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier General) Edgar H, Walker, Commander Coast Defences, Western Command is placed on retired pay, Dated 18th August, 1906,

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment Captain Thomas W Stansfeld D S O is seconded for service with Mounted Infantry in South Africa Dated 22nd June 1906

The King's (Liverpool Regiment The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—E H Simpson vice E Keogh-Julien seconded Dated 14th June 1906 F Marshall vice N V Stoddart deceased Dated 7th July 1906

The Bedfordshire Regiment The restoration to the establishment of Lieutenant Harry O H Smithers from half-pay which was notified in the Gazette of 3rd July 1906 is cancelled

The Royal Irish Regiment Supernumerary Captain John G A Massy to be Captain vice R Martin resigned Dated 27th July 1906

The Lancashire Fusiliers Second Lieutenant M. T Kearney is retired from the Service, on account of ill-health under the provisions of Article 526 A royal Warrant 19th March 1906. Dated 25th August, 1906.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant George Oliver Thomas, from 3rd Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 25th August, 1906.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieutenant Hugh V. C. Turnbull to be Captain, vice W. H. S. McAlester, appointed Adjutant of Militia. Dated 7th June, 1906,

The Worcestershire Regiment, Captain Constantine T. F. Dillon. D.S.O, resigns his Commission. Dated 25th August, 1906.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert R. Lloyd is placed on half pay, under the provisions of Article 92, Royal Warrant, 1906. Dated 17th August, 1906.

The Hampshire Regiment, Captain Charles T. Lawrence is seconded for service on the staff. Dated 21st July, 1906.

MR. SIMEON Ford, who is supposed to be one of the most humorous of American after-dinner speakers, interviewed on arriving in New York from England, said that the "trouble with the English is that they are too inclusive. Their skyscrapers are sometimes fully five storeys high, and spring up like century plants. Scarcely has the moss grown on one storey before another storey is almost finished. They despise vulgarity. For instance, after a steamer concert for the benefit of Liverpool seaman's orphans, being requested to move a vote of thanks, I said that the occasion seemed an excellent example of perfect reciprocity which deeply touched me, the Americans fur

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

HOME.

A COLLISION occurred on Monday night between a passenger train and a goods train outside Llangollen Station, on the Great Western Railway. Several of the passenger coaches were derailed, and a number of passengers were injured—one seriously.

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS occurred on Saturday at the Welsh Penygraig Colliery. Two men were killed.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT occurred on Saturday afternoon at Saltcoats Station, on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway. A passenger train from Glasgow ran into another train standing at the platform. Nearly 70 passengers were injured, but their hurts were in most cases slight, and only three had to be detained in hospital.

BARON KOMURA, the new Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, arrived in London last week.

EDUCATION.—The Bishop of Worcester, in a note to his Diocesan Schools Defence Council, expresses the view that, after the judgment given in the West Riding case, a fair road ought to be opened to a settlement on simpler lines than those of the Bill.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—At the inquiry into the Worcester election a number of witnesses have admitted bribing voters for the Conservative candidate.

FRENCH VISITORS IN LONDON.—A number of French visitors from Dunkirk and Malo-les-Basis, in connexion with the international Brotherhood Alliance have been staying in London, and were on Monday entertained in Bermondsey, where they heartily welcomed.

IRELAND.—Dr. Farley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, speaking recently at Monaghan, said he hopel to see the day when the Irish people would have their own Parliament, as Norway had just secured her own Parliament, by peaceful agitation.

WILLS AND BEQUEST.—The gross value of the personal estate of the late Lord Masham is given as £618,588, but it is understood that he had disposed of most of his property during his lifetime.—Mr. T. Wood of Eastbourne, who died on August 1, has bequeathed to the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway-road, a specific legacy of £2,500, and a share in the residue of his estate which, it is expected will amount to about £2,500 more.

THE EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—Our Australian Correspondent cites protests from the leading Sydney papers against the rejection by the Imperial Defence Committee of the project for a local navy.—The question of Federal preference with New Zealand has been settled by the Ministry, and the scheme is to be forthwith laid before Parliament.

CANADA.—Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance in Sir W. Laurier's government, has been unseated for bribery by agents.—On Wednesday the national presentation to the battleship Dominion took place at Quebec. Earl Grey made the presentation.—Over 1,000 Massachusetts Volunteers have visited Ottawa.

NEW ZEALAND.—Parliament was opened on Tuesday at Wellington by the Governor, who in his opening speech announced various measures of domestic policy, and said that attempts would be made to foster commerce with Australia, the United States, Canada, and the Far East. Tariff revision is to be postponed until after the Imperial Conference, which the Premier will attend. A report from Major-General Babington, Commandant of the Forces, presented to the Colonial Parliament enumerates several respects which the colony's defences are still in an unsatisfactory state.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The Session of the Cape Parliment was closed on Monday.

THE UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.—President Roosevelt, in a compaign letter written on Monday, announces himself in favour of lower duties on products from the Philippines, Government control of corporations, and a generous policy in regard to the navy. He declares unequivocally for a protecting tariff, but is in favour of revision whenever it will do more good than harm.

FOREIGN.

CHILE.—An earthquake occurred in Chile on the 16th. There were two distinct and terrific shocks, which did much damage, especially in Valparaiso, and Santiago. In Valparaiso, a large part of the city was reduced to ruins, and the earthquake was, as at San Francisco, followed by destructive fires.—The Governor of Valparaiso, in an official report, stated that at least 300 killed and 800 injured had been found. He said that the town was practically a total loss. The fires have been got under, but the inhabitants are camping out in the vicinity of the city, as the houses are uninhabitable and the streets unsafe. The population are suffering much hardship, but there if no likelihood of famine.

Another heavy shock was experienced at Valparaiso on Monday night.—Further particulars respecting the destruction wrought at Valparaiso by the earthquake are still being received. According to one telegram 60 per cent of the commercial buildings in the city have been totally ruined. The British Consulate at Valparaiso is a wreck; but the Consul is safe on board a steamer in the harbour.—A general estimate of the loss of life and property over the whole area affected by the earthquake puts the number of lives lost at 3,000 and the damage to property at £20,000,000.

CHINA.—Our Peking Correspondent says that the dangerous growth of piracy in the Canton Delta and the failure of the British Government to exact reparation cause increasing indignation among British residents in the Far East.—The commissioners who recently returned from a tour abroad recommend a gradual change to Constitutional government, and the Dowager-Empress intends to summon a conference to discuss the subject.—A remarkable anti-opium demonstration of students, has taken place at Canton.

CUBA.—An insurrection has broken out and appears to be making headway, though President Palma states that there is no cause for alarm. The rebels on Wednesday captured the town of San Luis, in the province of Pina del Rio, after some sharp fighting.

EGYPT.—A Cairo correspondent of the Paris *Temps* gives some curious and interesting details of the manner in which Mussulman dissaffection in Egypt is being promoted by Pan-Islamic agents, who are shpported by the Yildiz *camarilla* and by prominent Pan-Germans.

FRANCE.—Our Paris Correspondent says that for the moment the *mot d'ordre* of the French episcopate is apparently unqualified resistance to the Separation Law.—The summer sessions of the Councils General are now being held throughout France. With the single exception of that of Maine and Loire, all these bodies have clearly, and in most cases by large majorities, declared in favour of the Separation Law as it stands. Our Correspondent cites important utterances on the question by M. Sarrien, the Premier, and M. Barthou, the Minister of Public Works, at the meetings of the councils of which they are members.

GERMANY.—The *North-German Gazette* says that the interview between King Edward and the Emperor William has "left mutually satisfactory impressions."

KING EDWARD AT MARIENBAD.—King Edward arrived at Marienbad on the 16th. He was present at a special service held on Saturday at the Roman Catholic Church, Marienbad, on the occasion of the birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and in the evening entertained at dinner Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and several other guests in honour of the anniversary.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburgh Correspondent says that as the result of the discussions in the new Council of Ministers, an attempt is to be made to solve the Agrarian problem in accordance with the project drafted by M. Gurko, the chief feature of which is a considerable extension of the operations of the peasants' bank. In the meantime, the state of the whole country is reported to be appalling.—On Saturday afternoon a determined attempt was made to assassinate the Governor-General of Warsaw. Three bombs were thrown at his carriage in the street, and exploded behind it. The Governor-General sustained concussion of the brain. A British subject has died from injuries received during street fighting at Lodz, and bombs have been thrown at an Englishman at Usovka. A St. Petersburg Correspondent says that of late the Cabinet has been greatly exercised by the state of Poland, and has decided on an increase in the rigour of repressive measures as the only remedy for the situation.

SERVIA.—The new British Minister to Servia, Mr. Whitehead, was on Monday received by King Peter.

SPAIN.—Statements made by the Ministers of Public Instruction and of Justice indicate that the Ministry are in favour of putting an end to the present *modus vivendi* with the Vatican.

TURKEY.—The British Government has refused to assent to the proposed increase in the Turkish Customs duties.

COURT AND PERSONAL.—The Queen left London for Norway and Denmark on Saturday, and arrived at Christiania on Tuesday.—The King and Queen of Spain travelled from Scotland to Southampton on Saturday night, and left Cowes on Tuesday afternoon on board the Giralda on their return to Spain.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—At the Montagu Court-martial Captain Adair stated that he did not hear fog-signals before the vessel struck and put in affidavits of local seamen to show that the signals could not always be heard, and that the tides were very irregular in the set of the current. The Court found the charges against both prisoners proved, and sentenced Captain Adair to be severely reprimanded and dismissed his ship, and Lieutenant Dathan to be severly reprimanded, dismissed his ship, and to forfeit two years' seniority as lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet.

—On the Turf the Grand Prix de Deauville was won on Sunday by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's Maintenon. —T. W. Burgess on Saturday made an unsuccessful attempt to swim the Channel.

OBITUARY.—Mr. J. Dredge, Admiral W. E. A. Gordon, Elizabeth Lady Hindlip, Lord Leven and Melville, Sir J. N. Mckenna, Sir A. B. Mackenzie, Miss A. C. Maitland, Captain H. A. Moriarty, R. N., the Right Reverend, D. F. Sandford, Miss Sewell, the Hon. W. P. P. Street, Prince Ibrahim Mohammed.—*Times*

BONA-FIDE SALE FOR A WEEK ONLY.

36 HIGH-GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES

Eadie Frame, Brampton's Fittings, Dunlop Tyres.—WITH TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.

Original Price Rs. 175—Sale Price Rs. 100 only.

24 (Twenty-four) Cycles at half the Original Price.

A Minerva Motor Cycle—3 1/2 H. P. (Slightly used) Rs. 350 only.

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Near Pork Market—Opposite Catholic Church.—MARINE LINES, BOMBAY.

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FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Soothing, Healing, and Emollient in its effects; it removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, produces a Softness, and Delicacy of the Face, Neck, Hands and Arms, and imparts a Matchless Beauty to the Complexion unobtainable by any other mean warranted Harmless.

Bottles, 2/3 and 4/6, sold by Stores, Chemists, and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

For impure and unhealthy skin its Curative and Medicinal properties are unrivalled; nothing equals it: the official stamp proves this.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences accidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembligns, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other glasses of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming, and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY: BYCULLA and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of "The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAKOUSKA. The Extraordinary Blood Medicine." See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

A FOOTBALL PLAYER

Tells how to 'Keep Going'—

To last long enough to win—that is the great desire and chief necessity of all who engage in strenuous work or pastime, and just how this can be accomplished is explained by Mr. H. Wilson, an ardent football player. At one period Mr. Wilson was so handicapped by ill health that his doctor advised him to give up playing, but fortunately a friend recommended him to try Phosferine, and so beneficial was the Tonic that Mr. Wilson now plays a vigorous game for an hour and a half in the severest weather. Indeed Mr. Wilson says emphatically that Phosferine increased his Staying Power, and so remarkably improved his condition, that he can 'keep going' without the least fatigue. Phosferine starts to reinvigorate and reinforce the entire nerve system from the very first dose and you feel the benefit at once.

Plainly and directly.

Mr. H. Wilson, 25, Wakeman Road, Kensal Rise, W., writes:—"As a footballer for the past 10 years, although not enjoying very good health or energy, I consulted my doctor and he advised me to give up football, but being very fond of the game I felt I could not unless absolutely obliged to. A friend advised me to try Phosferine, and I am now able to turn out in the severest weather and play a solid 90 minutes without feeling the least fatigue, afterwards sitting down to a hearty meal, which I was not able to do until I had commenced taking your valuable Tonic."—February 14, 1906.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude, Neuralgia, Rheumatism | Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Premature Decay | Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, Nervous Debility | Influenza, Indigestion, Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

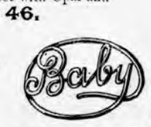
B 45783, Expanding Bracelet with patent clasp. Set Pearls and Rubies, Rs. **250.**

B 38652, Enamelled Brooch, Set Pearls, Rs. **32.**

B 45395, Set Diamonds, Rubies and Pearls, Rs. **220.**

B 23547, Bracelet Set with Opal and Pearls, Rs. **46.**

B 42396, 15ct. Gold, Pearl and Turquoise Safety Pin, Rs. **10-8.**



B 37890, 15ct. Gold, Twisted wire Brooch, Rs. **10.**

B 21046, Bracelet Set with 3 Rubies, Rs. **50.**

B 32675, Opal safety pin, Rs. **5.**

B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. **6-8.**

B 26017, Bracelet, Set Pearls, Rs. **40.**

B 22752, Necklet with Pendant Set with Emeralds, Ruby and Pearl, Rs. **110.**

B 39361, Bracelet Set with Turquoise Matrix and Baroque Pearls, Rs. **90.**

44757, Twin safety pins, Set Turquoises, Rs. **12.**

15carat Gold safety pins, Rs. **4** to **21.**

B 34892, 18ct. Gold, Rs. **7-12.** 9ct. Gold, Rs. **3-8.**

B 35491, Rs. **22.**

B 37144, Solid Gold Charm, Rs. **17.**

B 44194, Turquoise Matrix mounted in 15ct. Gold, Rs. **31.**

B 45936, Gold Platinum and Diamond pin Rs. **45.**

46258, Brooch, 18carat Gold, Rs. **20.** 15carat Gold, Rs. **18.**

B 22340, scarf pin Set Pearls Rs. **17.**

B 35479, Gold Links, Rs. **23.**

B 36314, Links Set Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. **48.**

B 20994, Enamelled charm, with Diamond, Rs. **17**

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF 18CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

11, HORNBY ROAD OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INDIGESTION CURED.

[INDIGESTION REALLY MEANS "JADED STOMACH."]

When your arm gets tired with nursing baby, carrying a bag, holding a bucket, you "change hands." If you didn't, your arm would become useless. Indigestion means jaded stomach. You can't "change stomachs," and you can't stop eating. Do you see how serious therefore indigestion is? An overworked organ is crying out for rest, and every meal you are obliged to take throws upon it more work. All you can do is to give it help to do the work, and that's just what Bile Beans do. They help feeble, over-worked stomachs to digest food, and when they have toned up the organ to its full strength, you leave them off.

Says Mrs. Shepherd, of Frederick Road, Stapleford (Notts.):—"For a long time I suffered from indigestion, which recently became worse. I generally awakened with a sensation of heaviness in my head, and that feeling was continued day after day. I became subject to constipation, which no amount of medicine seemed able to cure. My food would often repeat, and very frequently the whole of a meal would return. Owing to the state of my stomach, sometimes my food would come up again like vinegar. This was very weakening, and for days together I have been unable to leave my bed. When I did get about I was weak, and used to feel miserable and quite unable to get through my housework. This state of affairs continuing for so long, seemed to completely wreck my constitution.

"I have had three children, but they were all stillborn, and the continued bad state of my health had undoubtedly something to do with that. I was advised to try Chas. Forde's Bile Beans, and did so. After the first few doses I felt very ill, and a quantity of foul green matter was expelled. I persevered, however, with the Beans, and very soon felt that they were improving my condition. A few boxes worked a wonderful change in me, and I am now quite restored to health." Her husband corroborated!

Bile Beans for biliousness are the safest family medicine and a certain cure for Headache, Constipation, Piles, Colds, Liver Chill, Influenza, Rheumatism, Liver Troubles, Bad Breath, Indigestion, Palpitation, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Dizziness, Buzzing in the Head, Debility, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Anæmia, and all Female Ailments. Obtainable of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at R. 1. or packed and post free from the Bile Bean Co., Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of price, R. 1.2 per bottle, or Rs. 6 for six bottles.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE.

Try Bile Beans free of cost. Send your name and address, the accompanying coupon, and one Anna stamp (to cover return postage) for Sample Bottle to Bile Bean Co., above address.

COUPON B. G. 8-9-06.

Important Warning.

Genuine Bile Beans are not sold loose; being put up in sealed bottles only. Each bottle bears the full name, Bile Beans for Biliousness.

Bile Beans for Biliousness

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mallowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

LIVING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.

66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste **and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution** of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen lusts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR... **CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE**

nd beware of worthless imitations and substitute

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they act on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the large sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free for 1/6 and 2/6 in stamps from MARTIN'S PILL DEPOT, Pharm. Chemist, SCHLESWIG, GERMANY.

PLEASE NOTE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,

The first and only firm

Who offer **Free Services** of a duly qualified **Ophthalmic Surgeon** from the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (London), and the Ophthalmic Hospital (Vienna), holding **Genuine Degrees** of M.R.C.S (Eng.), and L.R.C.P. (London).

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR, EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, (Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co).

With 16 Years' Practical Experience

Holds **Exceptional Testimonials** from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.

PRICES: EXTREMELY MODERATE.

ESTD. HILLS 1778

TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.

R. & J. HILL, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

KEATING'S LOZENGES EASILY CURE THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED.

Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.

STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING

For Textile, Flour & other Mills

Contractors to H.M. War Department.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil. Not made of Sesame. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

ECHOES OF '48.

THE widespread unrest in Russia is having effects like those which Europe witnessed in 1848. Throughout Germany the panic ran. Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria were forced to grant Constitutions. Prussia, which had so long mocked the efforts of her subjects directed towards political emancipation, flung liberties before the people. They had their Duma, and it lived little longer than its Russian successor. It was forcibly dissolved, and its president carried out and dumped in the street. In Austria similar scenes were witnessed. Terror-stricken at the general uprising, the Emperor had twice to flee. Here again political and religious liberty was hastily granted—to be later withdrawn. But Hungary too was fighting for liberty. The power of the sword was brought into play to nullify the effects of the liberal reform granted in time of terror, and Russia joined with Austria to suppress with merciless hand the uprising in Hungary. Italy also experienced convulsions, and may look back on that terrible year as the period of her birth as a nation.

A LONG LUNCH.

Round about Wiesbaden local dignitaries will be very much on their guard, in view of King Edward's visit. The other year, when the Kaiser was there, they were rather badly "had." A telephonic message was received in a little town near Wiesbaden, saying, "The Kaiser is about to pay you a visit, for he has ridden over here, and is now lunching with his suite." Needless to say, the message caused the greatest commotion and patriotic excitement. Even if he be upon a surprise visit, Kaiser William must be received in state. So the garrison was turned out and drawn up in review order. The schools were closed and the scholars sent home to be hastily attired in their Sunday best: the streets were lined with enthusiastic admirers. But the Kaiser tarried, tarried, tarried, Telephonic messages were despatched—"Where is the Kaiser?" "He has not yet finished lunch," was the answer again and again repeated, until finally came word that the Kaiser had changed his mind and gone elsewhere. Then the town knew that it had been hoaxed.

A BISMARCKIAN ECHO.

While all Europe is discussing the possibilities attaching to the meeting between King Edward and Kaiser William it is interesting to remember how nearly twenty years ago, Bismarck viewed the future of the two empires. Sir William Richmond had gone to Friedrichsruh to paint the Chancellor's portrait, and at night, after dinner, they would smoke and talk men and affairs, without reserve on the part of the host. He seemed quite sincere when he assured the artist of his belief that France and Russia would some day attack Germany, and that the one thing he desired was to feel sure of the friendship of England in the event of war. Germany could place a million of men on the Russian frontier and have a million men in reserve. But England? The natural alliance, he considered, was between ourselves, Germany, and Italy; with that effected, peace would be certain. Half a century previously he had given this toast in a company of Englishmen: "Her army to Prussia, and a navy to England which shall defy the world." Those remained his sentiments in these evening chats with the distinguished Englishman who had gone to paint his picture.

THE FRENCH GOVERNESS.

The matrimonial adventures of members of the smart set in New York which are now being revealed recall one nearer home. Young French lady of high character was engaged as governess in the family of an Irish nobleman, and by her great charm of manner fascinated all the members of the family, the eldest son not least. As he was poor and she had no prospects, he dared not avow the feeling which he had conceived for her, but as far as possible avoided her society. While matters stood in this wise a great coach-and-four suddenly appeared at the house, and two men of distinguished bearing desired to see the governess. The upshot of their visit was to reveal the governess in her true character. She was a lady of high family who had run away from home because of some family disagreement. The death of the relative with whom she had quarrelled had now placed her in possession of a chateau in France and a handsome fortune. No sooner did he hear the news than the heir avowed his love, and begged the lady to marry him.

THE END OF THE STORY.

She very naturally scorned his addresses, saying that while he thought her poor he avoided her, and now seemed mainly attracted by her money. But he established a case for his sincerity, then, without another word, rushed off to a lawyer and made over to her all his property, amounting to a few hundreds a year. With the deed he returned, and showed that he was willing to entrust her with his all. As long as he lived she need not touch her estate, if they were content to live modestly. They eloped and were married, and then the rest of the story came out. She had all along known that he loved her, and guessed why he had remained silent. The two bearers of good tidings were her confederates, put up to their task by her, with a view to entrapping him. They had succeeded perfectly. The dead uncle had never lived; the chateau in France was really a castle in Spain; she had not a penny beyond the sum which he had been beguiled into making over to her. The Crimea swallowed the victim.

THE "VALE OF PARADISE."

That is the meaning of Valparaiso, which, like San Francisco, its only rival port on the Pacific, has been the victim of earthquake damage. The present trouble is not nearly the first which the port of happy name has known. With few exceptions, the houses and public buildings are constructed with a view to as little damage as possible resulting from the frequently recurring earthquake. The British Minister's residence at Valparaiso ought to figure in the list of "dangerous places" of the Foreign Office schedule, and its occupant be remunerated accordingly, for who goes there takes his life in his hand. Sir Horace Rumbold had arrived but a couple of days prior to his first experince of what to expect. He was writing in the second story of an hotel when the shock came. The experience was terribly alarming, though not so terrorinspiring to him as to the crowds which filled the great church in the Plaza. It was the Feast of the Assumption; the church was packed. The earth trembled and rocked, and the panic stricken crowd fought its way into the open air and sank praying upon their knees on the swaying ground. A nun had predicted the earthquake—she was wrong as to date and hour—as an act of vengeance against the Government, which was then anticipating France in her attitude towards the Church.

THE BROKEN LINE.

Compared with the immense destruction of life and property by the Valparaiso earthquake, the snapping of a few strands of wire and the uprooting of a few rods of steel seem an insignificant matter. But in these lesser misfortunes disappears practically all that marks the advance of mankind since the Cities of the Plain went the way of other swallowed cities. With the snapping of wires, and the shifting of the rails of steel, communication with the outer world is destroyed. Eighty shocks of earthquake were experienced at Valparaiso on Thursday night, but the world at large heard not a whisper of the catastrophe until Friday afternoon. Even then only the most meagre account was available, and we are still awaiting the full account of what happened. So little divides us from the condition of savages. With the telegraph events may by described as rapidly as they happen, for all the world to read; with the wires broken we become again as thelpless as were our fathers and all preceding generations.

WHERE IS SCOTLAND?

The story is familiar now of the isolation of Australia from the rest of the world. Some one, it was thought, had cut the cable. "An enemy hath done this," they said, and called out the military forces ready to repel the invaders, whose advent was daily expected for three weeks. Then the cause of the silence—the snapping of the cable through volcanic action—was explained. But here in Britain we are still liable to shocks of a similar, if less serious, kind. A year or so ago no telegrams for places south of Manchester could be got through for twenty-four hours; parts of Lancashire were isollated for double that time. When the Danish emigrant ship Norge was wrecked north of Scotland not a word was known of the tragedy until four days later, though the wreck had sent six hundred people to their doom. It took us six days to get news of the capsizing in the Bay of Biscay of the Belgrian training ship by which thirty-five lives were lost last April.

UNBRIDGED GULFS.

In the ordinary course of events news travels as rapidly between Paris and London as between a couple of towns in England, yet abnormal excitement snaps the link which binds the two capitals. Eighty-four persons perished in the "tube" fire in Parish three years ago. The disaster occurred at eight o'clock in the evening, but nothing was known of it in our next morning's papers. If these things can occur so near home, it is not surprising that in distant parts of the world people live a good deal behind time. In April of the present year the people of Greenland were celebrating the birthday of King Christian of Denmark, who, nnknown to them, had died three months earlier. Easter Island did not hear until sixteen months after the outbreak of hostilities that Russia and Japan were at war. Storm and tempest have at times cut off communication with our lighthouses for a month, but quite other excitement must have been responsiele for the overlooking of the Eddystone when the Boer War ended. It was not until twelve days after the signing of peace that some one thought to send of a steam launch from Plymouth to tell the keepers the good tidings.

THERE is a house at Westerham—which lies upon the borders of Kent and Surrey—containing a bed, the occupant of which, a correspondent of a contemporary writes, lies in both counties, his head in Kent and his legs in Surrey.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

PRESERVED PROVISION MANUFACTURERS.

Established 1822.

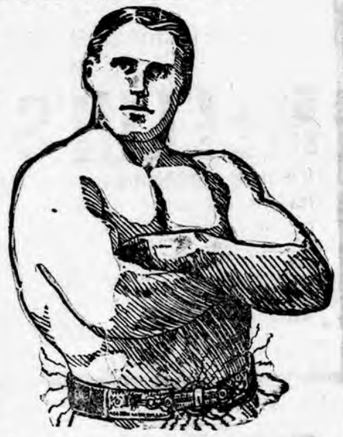
FACTORIES—
LONDON,
ABERDEEN
AND
SEVILLE.

MOIR'S

INDIAN DEPOTS:
BOMBAY,
KARACHI,
CALCUTTA.

HOW IS YOUR HEALTH

AFTER all, this is the most important point to you. Have you lost the old time energy and ambition? Are you ailing in any way from Weakness, Nervousness or a Disordered Liver and Stomach? Have you any pains or aches of the body or limbs? To be brief are you as well as you would like to be? Is your health as good as it was? Write to me fully if you feel anything wrong with you, advice will be found invaluable and it will cost you nothing.



Cook's Electric Body Battery

is a Battery that stands strictly on its merits which needs no drugs assistance and will not fail to cure you if you use it right. It has cured many people, some of which were, apparently, uncurable cases. In such troubles as Lumbago, Rheumatic Pains and aches, Weak Back and Nervous Disorders, it is of the utmost value, in fact any trouble which is the result of the lack of that force which is so essential to every human being, Electric Force yields quickly to the invigorating influence.

Bombay.

"DEAR SIR,—

Since I got your battery, I have been in good health. My health is improving daily I am truly a new man. For your pleasure I take the interest of writing you these few lines for publication as my true letter. Again thanking you, I am, gentlemen, Yours very truly,"

(Original letter will be shown to those who call)

Send me your name and address if you are a sickly person, and I will send you free of charge a standard book on Electricity as applied for curing diseases. Call if convenient. Our offices are open daily from 9-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. Consultation is free.

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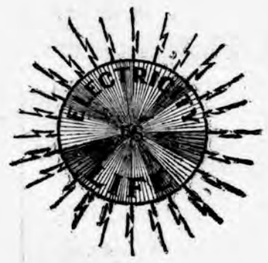

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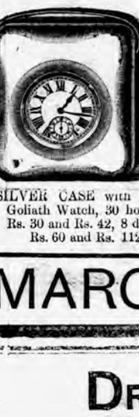

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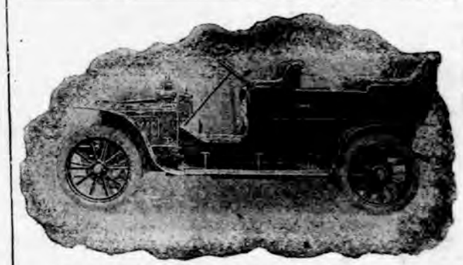

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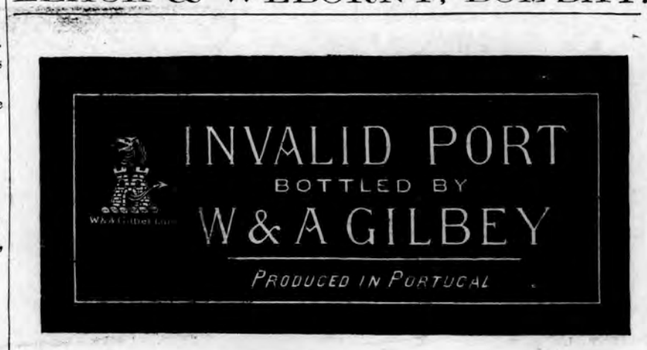

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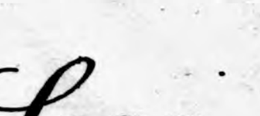

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